The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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VOL. II NO. 108 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1914. ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY'S MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys wil loccupy one additional day .

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9th May. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 23rd ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan | 10000 |
| 30th ,, | Macedonia .. | 10500 | .... | .... |
| 6th June | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea | 11000 |
| 13th ,, | India .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 20th ,, | China .. | 8000 | Maloja | 12500 |
| 27th ,, | Arabia .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 4th July. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora | 10500 |
| 11th ,, | Arcadia .. | 7000 | .... | .... |
| 18th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia | 10000 |
| 25th ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 1st Aug. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Medina | 12500 |
| 8th ,, | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 15th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia | 10000 |
| 22nd ,, | India .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 29th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Egypt | 8000 |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Ton | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kawachi Maru | Christiansen | 6163 | 28th April. | 8th May |
| Penang Maru | Murazumi | 4965 | 9th May | 17th ,, |
| Inaba Maru | Shinobe | 6189 | 16th ,, | 27th ,, |
| Jinsen Maru | Sano | 3785 | 26th ,, | 6th June |
| Bombay Maru | Komatsubara | 4625 | 5th June | 16th ,, |
| Colombo Maru | Kawashima | 4709 | 15th ,, | 26th ,, |
| Kamakura Maru | Hori | 6126 | 28th ,, | 10th July |

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

## INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

PROSPECTUS AND RATES
*Apply to*
E. F. HALLIWELL.
*General Insurance Agent.*
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

## SHIPPING.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

| Steamers. | Tons | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adelia .....B | 3478¶ | 10th May.. | .... |
| City of Lahore ....A & C | 6875 | .... | 29th April. |
| City of Birmingham A & | 7475‡ | 27th May.. | 25th May. |
| City of Calcutta....A & C | 7630‡ | .... | 10th June. |
| City of Benares ....A & C | 6984 | .... | 20th June. |
| City of Manchester..A&C | 5551 | 24th June.. | .... |
| City of York .....A & C | 7811‡ | .... | 24th June. |

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about. | Leave Marseilles or Naples about. | Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1914 |
| *City of Poona | 7467 | 2nd July. | 10th July.. | 24th July. |
| *City of Calcutta .. | 7630 | 1st Aug.. | 9th Aug.. | 23rd Aug. |
| *City of York. | 7811 | 14th Aug.. | 22nd Aug.. | 5th Sept. |
| City of Manchester .. | 5551 | 22nd Aug.. | .... | 14th Sept. |
| †City of Marseilles .. | 8800 | 19th Sept.. | 26th Sept.. | 11th Oct.‡ |
| *City of Glasgow .. | 6529 | 28th Sept.. | 6th Oct . | 21st Oct. |
| †City of Paris. | 9232 | 10th Oc... | 17th Oct.. | 31st Oct. |
| *City of Poona | 7467 | 22nd Oct.. | 30th Oct .. | 13th Nov. |
| *City of Sparta | 5415 | 30th Oct... | .... | 21st Nov‡ |
| †City of Calcutta .. | 7630 | 7th Nov. | 14th Nov.. | 29th Nov. |
| †Trafford Hall | 5321 | 17th Nov.. | 25th Nov.. | 11th Dec. |
| City of Manchester .. | 5551 | 5th Dec.. | .... | 28th Dec. |

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

| FARES. | 1st class Singles. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles..... | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool .... | .. | 999 | .. | 737 |

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

### BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

### STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg ..... | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg ..... | 5 12 2 | per case. |
| Chester Brand 125 deg ..... | 5 2 2 | per case. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg ..... | 5 0 2 | per case. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg ..... | 4 15 2 | per case. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg ..... | 4 15 2 | per case. |
| White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins) ..... | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins |
| Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins) ..... | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins) ..... | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk ..... | 3 12 0 | per 8 Imp. gals. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application to—
THE MANAGER

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 8th May *8 a. m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 11th May, 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 14th May, a.m. ‡C. M.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 14th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 7th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA .....3305 Thursday 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 11th June.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 25th ,,
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

7th May, 1914.

### F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

## BANKING.

### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT S at 3½ per cent. per anuum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

### BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital .....£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....£1,000,000
Reserve Fund .....£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisumu |
| Amritsar | Newera-Eliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 111.

## SHIPPING.

### ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|
| ELYSIA .. | 6368 | Capt. P. McLean | 23rd May 1914 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th June 1914 |
| Olympia | 5124 | Capt. J. L. Henderson | 24th. June 1914 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C. S. Osborne R. N. R. | 11th July 1914 |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 25th July 1914 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 10th Aug. 1914 |
| Elysia | 6368 | Capt. J. Kinnaird | 24th Aug 1914 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 12th Sept. 1914 |
| Olympia | 5124 | Capt. J. L. Henderson | 23rd. Sept. 1914 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C.S. Osborne R. N. R. | 12th Oct. 1914 |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st Oct. 1914 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 6th Nov. 1914 |
| Elysia | 6368 | Capt. J. Kinnaird | 21st. Nov. 1914 |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York ..... | 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ..... | 448 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries. Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

7th May, 1914.

## THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

*Agents:*—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

## CAR AND CAMERA

Busy men and women of to-day are essentially neurotic subjects—not invalids exactly, but more liable to nervous ills than was the case with our forefathers when the circumstances surrounding life were totally different. We are to-day not exactly ill and we are not precisely well, and the only real remedy, we are advised, is to seek a change of air under conditions of healthful environment, healthy employment of mind and body and to seek a large amount of exercise in the open ai Consequently the demand for holidays is to-day greater than ever form of rest which is sometimes understood to mean sleep, but a period of relaxation from labours which weary and disturb the body and mind.

### NOISELESS NAPIER CARS

offer you adequate open air exercise when associated with a Goerz Camera. Both Car and Camera will help considerably to enthuse you into serious perseverence at successful picture making. The Napier car offers you the highest degree of perfection and luxury that motor car construction has attained. It offers you ecstasy of speed, which in the Napier, arises from its equable moving smoothness, as if drawn by an invisible wire. Napier cars offer you the quintessence of calm and quiet enjoyment, free from all that annoys or disturbs the nervous system. The Napier car will give you peace of mind, contentment, comfort and sense of luxurious ease which is difficult to obtain in most cars. The Napier will restore the jaded nerves and fill you with a spirit of cheerfulness which will help to shorten the miles of a long journey.

### GOERZ CAMERAS

with a Napier car will be invaluable to those who have ambitions to get beyond the capricious or earlier stages of amateur photography. The car will help you to establish a healthful mind to be followed naturally by the all important artistic perception of the beautiful which nature offers you over every yard of ground. Landscapes, Seascapes, portraiture either single or in group will all help to recreative and intellectual occupation.

Photography undoubtedly appeals to the amateur because it has the advantage of taking us out of doors, where nature gives us ideal beauty appropriate to pictures and in such a wide range of subjects that the amateur needs to trouble very little about rules, as one is more likely to excel solely with practice. With an unencumbered mind therefore about the theory of photography, with a camera of supreme quality like the Goerz cameras, having the best lens and shutter and free from all complications and with the Napier car, known as the "King of Cars" we can say with *Dryden*.

Thy well-breathed horse
Impels the flying car and wins the course.

The car and camera will have provided you with a complete change of occupation. They will have diverted the working of your mind into another channel and they will have released energy in fresh directions thereby strengthening the brain to more efficiently control the body. The highest brain specialists of the world recommend that every man and woman should have a hobby if it is even the mental safety valve of "letters to the Editor column" of the daily newspapers, but the Car and Camera must take the most prominent places in out-of-door hobbies.

MARCKS & Co. Ltd.,
*Agents for* { NOISELESS NAPIER CARS / GOERZ CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## BANKING.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsien | Liaoyang | Osaka |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Pekin |
| Dairen (Dalney) | London | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Hankow | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Harbin | Fengtien (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | Newchwang | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | New York. | Tientsin |
| Kobe | (Cal. U.S.A.) | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles | | Tsingtau |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 287.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.
98 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

...th Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal ...th-room Fittings, etc..

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1939b.

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

FRUITS! FRUITS!! FRUITS!!!

BOMBAY MANGOES from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 dozen.

25 Australian Apples choice Rs. 3.
25 Sweet Delicious Oranges Rs. 2.
50 Choice Breakfast Plantains Re. 1.
25 Large Bombay Red Bananas Rs. 2.
Carriage Paid on mentioning "Chronicle."

(Send for "Fruit and Store Price List") Inking and Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

TUKINA & CO.,
Sitaram Building, Bombay.

## WANTED.

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3,—4-8—6 per doz.
PAIRIES Rs. 2—3—4-8 per doz.
DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED next July a Graduate strong in English and Mathematics for Herbert High School, Kotah. Salary Rs. 75-5-100. Apply with copies of testimonials to The DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Kotah State, Kotah, Rajputana. 1911

BLACKSMITHS WANTED, trained in Europe, accustomed to Locomotive work. Pay to fully qualified men up to Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Apply LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway Company, Jamalpur, R. S. HIGHET, Agent, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, 30th April 1914. 1913

WANTED—A middle aged man as TUTOR and COMPANION to Mr. Chotani's children. He must be strong in English and Gujarati. A Parsee or Hindoo with Persian as Second language will be preferred.

Apply sharp personally to Mr. CHOTANI, with certificates at his Offices at Seeveri Bunder, between 4 to 6 p.m. 2503

WANTED on 1st June a TENNIS and BADMINTON MARKER must be a good player with thorough knowledge of work in connection with both the games.

Salary according to qualifications Apply with copies of certificates to the

SECRETARY,
1804 Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

WANTED a thoroughly qualified Kindergarten Mistress for the Infant Department of the East Indian Railway Aided European Day School at Asansol. Salary Rs. 85 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 105 per month, and free quarters with aletric lights and fans.—Apply immediately, stating qualifications to THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1801

WANTED—A Head Master for the Sailana High School, on Rs. 50 (Fifty) per mensem, A B.A. with Science, or a B. Sc. with experience of teaching will be preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to PT. AMBIKA PRASAD CHATURVEDI, M. A. Educational Officer Sailana, C. I. 1969

WANTED a Suboverseer on salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. He must have had experience in setting out and measuring engineering, and building work; the supervision of direct and contract labor, preparation of estimates, a good knowledge of English.

Applications, with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience are to be sent by post in sealed cover addressed to the undersigned, not later than 12th May.—J. G. ALEXANDER, Municipal Engineer. 1824.

## WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION.—What happened to Mary. A handsome reward to the informer. Please write Bar-at-Law "C/o. Bombay Chronicle." 2380

WANTED—EXPERT SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per month. Please apply Military Secretary to Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. 2483

FULLY TRAINED NURSE going home in May, willing to take charge of invalid or child in return for passage home. Apply "P. C.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

ADVERTISER REQUIRES an experienced CANVASSER for mill stores. Small salary and commission, with good prospects. Apply to Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2525.

WANTED by a PLEADER an EXPERIENCED CLERK fully conversant with court affairs handsome salary to perfectly competent man. Apply to Box. No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2515.

WANTED, temporarily, a Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Pay Rs. 65, with house rent Rs. 10 p.m.

Apply at once with testimonials, etc. to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 1963.

WANTED—For the Civil Hospital, Delhi a European English trained nurse. Pay Rs. 80-4-100, with messing allowance of Rs. 45 p.m. and free quarters. Further details on application. Applications to be sent to the Address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1801

WANTED—An English knowing CLERK, who may be able to do Correspondence and typing work. Preferrence will be given to him who knows Gujarati as well as Urdoo. Apply sharp personally with certificates to Mr. CHOTANI, between 4 to 5 p.m. at his Offices at Seeveri Bunder. 2503

WANTED for King George's Hospital, Lucknow, CHARGE NURSES. Pay Rs. 60, rising by three annual increments to Rs. 80. Furnished quarters with board and allowance for uniform.

Forms of application and all particulars may be obtained from LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 1931

WANTED—A well experienced Settlement Officer to take charge of the Settlement operations of the State.—Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 1st June 1914 to—

THE CHIEF SECRETARY
to His Highness the Maharajah Sahib
1965 Bahadur of Nabha State.

WANTED AT ONCE for the Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital Srinagar, Kashmir, a fully trained NURSE as Staff Nurse Salary Rs. 100 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the SUPERINTENDENT, Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1912

WANTED an Indian Mechanical Draughtsman, no others need apply. Must have either Loco. or Carr. Drawing Office experience. Metre gauge man preferred.

Apply with copies of certificates and particulars of experience, to THE LOCO. CARR. & W. SUPDT., J. B. R., Jodhpur. 1800.

WANTED in the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, an ex-Royal Artillery NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, a man with clerical experience preferred. Salary Rs. 90 per mensem. Application should be made in own handwriting stating age with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT.

E. TOMKINS, Major, R., A.
Offg. Superintendent,
Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.
29th April 1914. 1826

WANTED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for. The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld., on a salary of Rs. 200 (two hundred only) per month and the privileges of free quarters, light, fuel and personal medical attendance. Applications stating age with testimonials should be addressed to the Undersigned in sealed covers superscribed. "Application for the post of Carding Master" and should reach him on or before the 21st May, 1914.

RAJA KISHORI LAL GOSWAMI BAHADUR,
M.A., B.L.,
Director,
The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited,
Serampore, E. I. Ry.
(Dist. Hooghly).
1930

WANTED an OFFICER to be called MANAGING AGENT for the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld., to manage the whole concern of the Company. Remuneration Rs. 700 (seven hundred only) a month inclusive of travelling charges. Security not to be less than Rs. 25,000. Applications with testimonials in sealed covers superscribed "Application for Managing Agentship" should reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th May, 1914.

RAJA KISHORI LAL GOSWAMI BAHADUR,
M.A., B.L.,
Director,
The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld.,
Serampore, E.I.Ry.,
(District Hooghly).
1962

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C. I. 1967

FOR SALE.—3½ Rudge Motor Cycle, 1913 Model, Free Engine, not ridden 1500 miles, in perfect order, with lamp, horn and accessories. Price Rs. 750. No offers.—Apply LT. JERRARD, Dorset Regt., Poona. 1968

FOR SALE—A substantial corrugated iron Godown, 80' 0" by 30' 0" by 9' 0" high to caves, made by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, in perfect condition, and fitted with six pairs of doors. For further particulars.—Apply to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406.

WELL KNOWN Pigsticker and Motor Car—FOR SALE A Ch. W. G. FLAME OF THE FOREST (Semi-Finals Kadir Cup 1914). Passed Cavalry Charger, Rs. 1,800.

16-25 H. P. Austrian-Daimler—Alpine Model, 4-seater, stream line body, scuttle dash, Rudge Whit worth detachable wheels, complete with spare wheel, tyre, inner tubes, speedometer, 2 horns, and 2 new head lamps. Small electric side and tail lamps. Recently overhauled, in perfect running condition, Rs. 4,500.

Apply S. V. KENNEDY, 13th Hussars, Meerut. 1970

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An airy bungalow at Chowpatty, with electric lights and fans. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELABHOY BANKER, behind Wilson College. 2539

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE SOLD at a Sacrifice.—Royal Enfield Motor Bicycle 2 speed—2 3/4 H P complete with Lamp, Horn and Speedometer. Cost new Rs. 950. On view at

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY
York Building, Hornby Road,
2538 Fort, Bombay.

## NOTICES.

### WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY.

AFTER admiring LEACH & WEBORNY'S WINDOWS, is now having a costume made. The Handsome REWARD should be sent to A. Sydney Smith. 2500

### THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME. PAREL ROAD (CENTRAL) STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. 43.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for portions of the Municipal Wards B, C. & E. of the City of Bombay, for forming or altering Streets within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

As to the part in Ward E.
On the North by parts of Clare and Parel Roads.
On the East proceeding from North to South by properties bearing Ward Nos. 4709 (1-2) 4708 (1-2) parts of, 4706 & 4707, part of Nesbit Road, parts of properties bearing Ward Nos. 4699 (1 & 2), 4694 to 4698 (1 & 2), 4689, 4688, 4663 (1) and 4618 (2), part of Piru Lane, part of properties bearing Ward Nos. 4606, 4601 to 4603, 4586, 4574 (2), 4574 (1) & 4573 and part of Babula Tank Road.
On the South—Partly by properties bearing B Ward Nos. 2311 & 2312 and partly by a portion of Parel Road.
On the West and proceeding from South to North by a portion of Grant Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 1 (1), 1 (2), 2252 to 2270, part of Bellasis Junction Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 3209, 3458, 3459 (1-2), 3460 to 3466 & 3467 to 3472, part of 4th Peerkhan Street, properties bearing Ward Nos. 3516 & 3517, part of 2nd Peerkhan street, properties bearing Ward Nos. 3518 (1 to 3), 3519, 3520, 3521 (1) & 3522 to 3530, part of New Nagpada Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 3536 to 3542, 3543, 3554, 3555, parts of properties bearing Ward Nos. 3556 (1 & 2) & 3564 (1 to 3), part of Shephard Road, parts of properties bearing Ward Nos. 3588, 3587, 3586, 3585, 3569, 3568, 3567, 3566 & properties bearing Ward Nos. 3570, 3571, 3608, 3607, 3575 & 3721, and part of Clare Road.
As to the part in Wards B. & C: On the North—by parts of Parel and Babula Tank Roads.
On the East proceeding from North to South by properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3610 (1 & 4), 3611 to 3615, 3616 (1 to 3), 3617 (1 to 7), 2349 to 2358, 2335, 2336 (1 to 3), 2337 to 2348, 2281, 2313, 2277, 2276, 2275, 2274, 2273, 2272, 2271, 2270, 3396 to 3399, 2268, 2267, 2266, 2265, 2264, 2263, 2262 & 3386 & part of Imamwada Road.
On the South—by a portion of Parel Road and properties bearing C. Ward Nos. 8067, 6842 to 6843.
On the East—By a portion of the Board's Scheme 3, part of Dharamsey Street, properties bearing C Ward Nos. 8010A, 6932 to 6937, 7988, part of Guzar Street, & Parsi Agiary Street, part of Mevawalla Lane, properties bearing C Ward Nos. 7941 to 7943, part of 1st Cooper Street, property bearing C Ward No. 7932, part of 2nd Cooper Street, properties bearing C Ward Nos. 8095 to 8099, part of Yacoob Street, properties bearing C Ward Nos. 8100 to 8105, part of Bapty Road, and properties bearing C Ward No. 8106.
The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, Maps (Plans Nos. 28 and 33 dated 21st February 1914 & 26th February 1914 respectively) of the area comprised therein and the Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated 21st April 1914.

(Sd.) J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.
2278

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for supply of medicines for 1914-15, and will be received by the undersigned up to 11th May 1914.

Tender Forms, giving approximate quantities required and conditions of contract, can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, two only.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed—"Tenders for Medicines."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAS. A. KELLIE,
Agent and Chief Engineer,
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.
Izatnagar, 24th April, 1914. 1971

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 284 of 1914.

Re G. S. MUKADUM: an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed G. S. MUKADAM has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1914.

H. H. WADIA,
For Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 6th May, 1914. 2539

### THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 21st day of May 1914 at 1 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account upto 31st December, 1913.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd day of May, 1914, to the 5th day of June, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1914. 2536

## AUCTION SALE.

### D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT 2ND KOOMBHARWADA STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions, from Dowalatrai Jayaram Mantri Esqr. Attorney for Jagannivas Bhowan Joshi, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk and cost of Vishnu Arjoon Sakhirwadker, the mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, bearing dated the 26th day of September, 1911, and the further charge dated the 12th day of August, 1913, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, and sell by public auction the undermentioned landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements for dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of second Koombarwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Nathoo Moolji, on or towards the South by the house of Laxmibai, widow of Harishchandra, on or towards the East by the 2nd Koombharwada Street, and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Motibai and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1929, New No. 9065, Old Survey No. 335 and New Survey No. 4999 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Records and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7652 and Street No. 110, 112 and are now in the occupation of Vishnu Arjoon Sakhirwadkar and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Dowalatrao Jayaram Mantri Esq., Attorne for the mortgagee, herein, at his office at No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 7th May, 1914.

*When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.*

## AUCTION SALE.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KHOJA STREET NEAR NUL BAZAR.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mairwadi Adaibhan Sobhuji & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim Hakim bin Mahomed Sheriff Hakim the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 6th day of January 1911 Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1914, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 116 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Khoja street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2,884 and New No. 9,862 Old Survey No. 2814-2815 and New Survey No. 4323 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 73.2 and Street No. 214 and 218 and bounded as follows, *i. e.*:—On or towards the East by the Sind Khoja Street on or towards the West by the Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Noorbhai Nathubhai and on or towards the South by the property of Esmail Tarmahomed and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors for the Mortgagors at their office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th May, 1914.

### J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 8TH MAY, AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Government Central Press and next to our Rooms, (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of the sale) valuable plain and carved household furniture comprising of blackwood large dining table for 24 persons, whatnots, sideboard, blackwood round tables, tapestry, upholstered drawing room sofas, easy chairs, lady's chairs, ottoman, large size English drawing room carpet 20 by 17, dining room chairs, teapoys, pair of open carved old blackwood pier tables, old china flower stands roll top writing table, large meatsafe, iron bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, bentwood reclining chair, baby's sea saw, Reppingille oil cooking stove, etc., etc.

The property of A. B. Price, Esq., of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., Ld.

The above is on view.

PROPERTY OF ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

Large gas stove, large iron cooking stove with chimney set of single harness, crockeryware, etc., etc.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th May, 1914.

### MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), the materials for removal of the fololwing buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 8-10: 2-4: 390 & 38-50 Case Nos. 21: 22: 74.—Memonwada Road & Chunam Kiln Street & Cross Street.

Building Street Nos. 584: 539 & 5: 3: 37-45: Case Nos. 27: 39: 65: Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

Building Street Nos. 513 & 16-22: 21-29 Case Nos. 61: 62: Old Nagpada & Chunam Kiln Cross Street.

Building Street Nos. 509-510: 501-505 Case Nos. 70: 73 Chunam Kiln Street & Cross Lane.

Building Street No. 33: 1-4: 8-6 Case No. 63: 69 Old Nagpada Cross street and Chunam Kiln street.

Building street No. 466: 42-44: Case No. 104: 245 Nagdevi street: Dhobi street.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th May, 1914.

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture such as drawing room suite, bentwood chairs, writing tables, bentwood revolving chair, easy chairs, bookstand, pianola records, iron safe with stand, china and coir mattings, ets.

At 2 p.m. S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions of Mr. Ramnarayen Harnandrai, the Transferee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bapuji Dosabhoy Patel, the Mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee by virtue of the Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of November, 1911, and made between Dinshaji Hormasji Bottlewalla and others the Transferors of the first part the said Bapuji Dosabhoy Patel, the Mortgagee, of the 2nd part and the said Transferee of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (being a part of the property known as Tanka Villa) containing by admeasurement 2,717 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other adjoining land on the South and West under Collector's Old Nos. 78 and 564 and New Survey No. 7,339 together with the newly built messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and formerly assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 2913 and 2914 (1) and Street Nos. 12 and 2A and all which premises are situated at and on the Southern side of Gowalia Tank Road at Bombay in the Regulation Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the remaining portion of the property known as Tanka Villa formerly belonging to the estate of the late Bai Goolbai, widow of Dhanjibhai Curshedji Shroff but now to Cassumally Jairajbhoy Peerbhai, on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhoy Curshedji Furdoonji and Bai Motibai his wife, on or towards the North by the said Gowalia Tank Road and on or towards the South by the Goculdas Tejpal Sanskrit College and Seminary.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED, OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a quantity of condemned, old and unserviceable stores such as empty iron drums, empty paint kegs, varnish tins, kerosine oil tins, empty acid jars, watering cans, galvanized iron bath tubs, buckets, platform and street lamps, cast iron brackets, weighing machines, circular and pit saws, teakwood commodes, lavatory tanks flushing with fittings, lamp scrap, tin scrap, augers screws, spanners, wrenches, hammers, pickaxes, cast iron and wrought iron scraps, coir mattresses, gunny bags, docras and old tarpaulin pieces, broken furniture, water portable and oil tanks, empty casks, chimneys and shovels, kerosine oil cases, empty packing cases, casks of hoops and staves, old manilla rope, glass scrap, kutchra carts, insulators with bolts, oil casks, hand pump with fittings, woollen and cotton cloth cuttings, gramophone with records in a teakwood cabinet, vacuum gauges, scales with weights, rubber cuttings and scrap, old iron safe, copper utensils and wire scrap, bells, brass couplings and cocks, books of the First Aid Manual, books of sorts belonging to Lonavla School, electric bulbs, leather hose pipes, India rubber gas pipes, leather cuttings, leather scrap, zinc scrap, enamelled ironware, medical instruments, office clocks, copying presses, old records, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,666.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married pesrons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

*Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.*

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## AMUSEMENTS

**LA SCALA (Ltd.)**

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10.

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

**Bandmann-Rickard's**

CIRCUIT.

**LAST NIGHT, TO-NIGHT**

OF

**MANUEL DE FRA**

The World's Greatest Balancer.

**THE CLEMENDOS TRIO**

**E. P. HAWLEY & Co.**

IN THE

**"BANDIT"**

**TO-MORROW**

THE PUBLIC WANT VARIETY.

Just glance down this list of 'STAR' ARTISTES Direct from London

**A "GIGANTIC" PROGRAMME**

**THE FAVOURITE LONDON ACTRESS.**

**MISS MARIE VESTA**

and her Original Comedian.

**BERT SWAN**

In an Original refined Comedy Creation

**"9 a. m."**

or The Man Who Forgot

The Laughing Act Refined without Vulgarity.

**Miss NESTA VERNEY**

The Miniature

**VESTA TILEY**

**Miss OLIVE WEST**

Charming Comedienne and Dancer.

**Miss MARIE ROBIN**

The Ever Popular Chorus Girl.

**SISTERS HAMILTON**

The Dapper Boy and the Dainty Girl.

**GEO. CAVE**

That Comedian.

THE

**PERRY BROTHERS**

Those Smart Chaps

**BERNARD VAUGHAN**

Light Comedian Extraordinary.

DON'T DELAY.--BOOK YOUR SEATS.

BOOK AT S. ROSE & Co.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE EXCELSIOR.**

**6-30** TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY **10**

**FRANK J. SYDNEY & Co.**

The Wonderful Acrobats.

**MISS PATTIE O'HANLON**

Contralto Vocalist—Singer of Irish Songs.

**Mr. STAN. STANLEY**

The Star Comedian from Home.

**MISS BEATRICE WILLEY**

The Sparkling Soubrette with the Sun-shine smile.

**The Grand National 1914.**

**IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH**

CHARNI ROAD.

***To-Night***

**We Shall Present**

for your acceptance

THE GREAT ITALIAN ART FILM

HIS

**DOUBLE LIFE**

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IN THREE PARTS.

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### ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

Thunderstorms have been numerous around the coast of the Bay and a few reports have come from other parts of the country. The chief rainfall amounts are:—Victoria Point and Cherrapunji three inches; Jessore one half; Saugor Island one; Balasore and Ahmedabad three quarters; Bangalore one and half; Trivandrum and Kurnool three quarters; Kodaikanal two; Cocanada four.

Temperature is in defect over the greater part of the peninsula and in excess in North-west India. Disturbance in north Arabian Sea has disappeared.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in south of the peninsula, increase in North-east India.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours son Wednesday, the 6th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Delhi. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Multan. Night temperature is above normal at Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Allahabad; minimum temperature is in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0.20" of rain. Skies are clearin the northen half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Day temperature is in excess in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0.86" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Ahmedabad, Surat and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen in the eastern half of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0.12" and Nagpur 0.19". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect over the whole division; night temperature is also below normal in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature is also below normal at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have given local rain in east Rajputana, Gujarat, the northern half of the Central Provinces, the Madrass Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. The more noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the moderate sea and fresh breeze reported from Bombay this morning. Seas are slight also at Karachi and winds at that station and in Kathiawar and the Konkan are more southerly than usual. All these facts may be indicative of unsettled weather in the north-east Arabian Sea.

Some thunderstorms may occur in Gujarat, Kathiawar and possibly the north Konkan. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible also in Rajputana and the central parts of the country and Hyderabad.

G. W. TALBOT,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Bombay, 6th May 1914.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of May 1914.*

| STATION. | Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date. | Rainfall. Variation 1st Jan. to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (5th) | 100.5 | 78.1 | 72 | .. | 11.55 | .. |
| Jask | 90.5 | 75.4 | 62 | .. | 4.54 | 0.61 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.47 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | .. |
| Multan | 111.5 | 82.6 | 44 | .. | 1.88 | 0.17 |
| Rawalpindi | 98.9 | 68.1 | 46 | .. | 15.77 | 5.57 |
| Lahore | 107.1 | 78.8 | 38 | .. | 4.40 | 0.69 |
| Sirsa | 109.1 | 80.2 | 43 | .. | 2.99 | 0.98 |
| Ambala | 101.7 | 77.1 | 56 | .. | 3.66 | —2.27 |
| Delhi | 103.4 | 81.4 | 58 | .. | 1.56 | —1.64 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 106.2 | 82.5 | 64 | .. | 0.88 | —0.95 |
| Mainpuri | 104.8 | 80.3 | 59 | .. | 2.79 | 0.26 |
| Jhansi | 108.4 | 88.7 | 30 | .. | 1.47 | —0.48 |
| Cawnpore | 103.0 | 78.9 | 66 | .. | 2.08 | —0.14 |
| Allahabad | 97.8 | 76.5 | 40 | .. | 2.59 | 0.31 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | |
| Jacobad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Karachi | 96.0 | 80.0 | 87 | .. | 2.11 | 0.52 |
| Ajmer | 103.7 | 84.4 | 34 | .. | 2.73 | 1.18 |
| Jaipore | 107.2 | 77.9 | 36 | 0.20 | 1.07 | —0.58 |
| Kotah | 106.9 | 88.4 | 31 | .. | 1.62 | —0.31 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 103.1 | 76.6 | 74 | 0.03 | 1.04 | —0.46 |
| Dwarka | 88.9 | 81.4 | 89 | .. | 0.40 | 0.29 |
| Veraval | 85.0 | 80.8 | 83 | .. | 0.11 | —0.38 |
| Rajkot | 104.8 | 73.5 | 33 | 0.09 | 0.17 | —0.38 |
| Bhavnagar | 98.6 | 79.6 | 72 | .. | 0.04 | —0.65 |
| Surat | 94.8 | 80.0 | 70 | .. | 0.04 | —0.35 |
| Ahmedabad | 107.3 | 78.1 | 34 | 0.86 | 0.95 | 0.52 |
| Deesa | 106.4 | 76.4 | 49 | 0.01 | 0.19 | —0.25 |
| Neemuch | 104.7 | 73.0 | 45 | .. | 0.68 | —0.24 |
| Indore | 102.1 | 74.6 | 43 | .. | 0.79 | —0.25 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 95.9 | 75.3 | 60 | 0.12 | 7.60 | 4.73 |
| Saugor | 95.8 | 77.0 | 35 | .. | 2.38 | —0.25 |
| Hoshangabad | 101.3 | 80.4 | 35 | .. | 2.52 | 0.59 |
| Khandwa | 104.1 | 80.2 | 38 | .. | 0.30 | —1.02 |
| Akola | 100.7 | 76.5 | 49 | .. | 1.66 | —0.55 |
| Amraoti | 101.2 | 80.3 | 48 | .. | 2.46 | 0.13 |
| Nagpur | 102.6 | 75.5 | 60 | 0.19 | 5.19 | 2.06 |
| Chanda | 99.5 | 76.8 | 58 | .. | 5.39 | 1.90 |
| Raipur | 97.1 | 75.1 | 60 | .. | 4.86 | 1.94 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 91.2 | 81.6 | 74 | .. | 0.15 | —0.50 |
| Ratnagiri | 90.7 | 81.3 | 69 | .. | .. | —0.84 |
| Mormugao | 92.1 | 81.3 | 67 | .. | 0.38 | —1.74 |
| Karwar | 90.8 | 82.2 | 72 | .. | 0.03 | —2.47 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 104.6 | 74.2 | 55 | 0.01 | 0.10 | —0.96 |
| Ahmednagar | 98.3 | 72.5 | 55 | .. | 0.46 | —1.33 |
| Poona | 101.4 | 72.2 | 66 | .. | 0.04 | —1.75 |
| Sholapur | 102.1 | 75.2 | 50 | .. | 0.28 | —2.00 |
| Bijapur | 99.1 | 71.7 | 70 | .. | 0.44 | —1.98 |
| Belgaum | 91.3 | 67.1 | 78 | .. | 2.89 | —1.32 |
| Aurangabad | 99.3 | 73.2 | 52 | .. | 0.54 | —1.23 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). | 102.1 | 76.8 | 57 | .. | 0.73 | —2.15 |
| Hyderabad | 96.8 | 74.2 | 78 | .. | 0.73 | —2.58 |
| MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 92.7 | 80.3 | 68 | .. | 2.18 | —3.01 |
| Calicut | 92.0 | 79.7 | 87 | 0.05 | 5.12 | —6.60 |
| Cochin | 92.5 | 78.2 | 71 | 0.01 | 5.92 | —11.74 |
| Colombo | 89.7 | 74.2 | 87 | .. | 39.20 | —0.41 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 89.8 | 77.2 | 78 | 0.38 | 1.34 | —6.27 |
| Bellary | 101.7 | 76.8 | 55 | .. | 1.40 | —2.21 |
| Cuddapah | 100.5 | 71.8 | 35 | 0.45 | 5.34 | —0.10 |
| Madras | 91.7 | 78.4 | 77 | 0.01 | 30.79 | 9.69 |
| Bangalore | 90.3 | 64.8 | 38 | 1.66 | 5.84 | —0.36 |
| Coimbatore | 97.2 | 74.1 | 34 | .. | 4.37 | —3.06 |
| Trichinopoly | 99.4 | 77.5 | 76 | 0.09 | 12.03 | 0.32 |
| Negapatam | 92.5 | 79.9 | 80 | .. | 53.59 | 23.25 |

*When other remedies fail to cure the headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.*

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th May 19.4 was 29.929 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | ..Inches. | 29.761 |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | ..degrees | 86.1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. | .. „ | 78.6 |
| Dew Point .. .. | .. „ | 75.9 |
| Relative humidity of Air .. .. | .. „ | 0.719 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10) | | 3.4 |
| Maximum temperature of Air .. | ..degrees | 91.2 |
| Minimum do do .. .. | .. „ | 81.4 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | SSW,SW,WSW |
| Movement of Wind do .. .. | | miles 146 |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time | LOW WATER. Depth on Sill |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | h m | ft. in | May | h m | ft in |
| W | 6 | m 8 18 | 25 9 | 6 | m 2 3 | 18 1 |
| | | 8 29 a | 26 9 | | 2 11 a | 18 9 |
| Th | 7 | m 9 26 | 27 2 | 7 | m 49 | 16 7 |
| | | 9 20 a | 27 4 | | 2 a | 8 3 |
| F | 8 | m 10 14 | 28 5 | 8 | m 3 33 | 15 3 |
| | | 10 8 a | 27 9 | | 4 4 a | 18 0 |
| Sa. | 9 | m 11 3 | 29 6 | 9 | m 4 16 | 14 3 |
| | | 10 54 a | 27 11 | | 4 53 a | 17 10 |
| S. | 10 | m 11 51 | 30 · | 10 | m 4 59 | 13 7 |
| | | 11 39 a | 27 10 | | 5 41 a | 17 10 |
| M | 11 | 0 38 a | 30 | 11 | m 5 42 | 13 5 |
| | | | | | m 6 29 a | 18 1 |
| Tu | 12 | m 0 24 | 27 6 | 12 | m 6 25 | 3 9 |
| | | 1 24 a | 29 10 | | 7 19 a | 18 6 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 6 (Wednesday) | „ | 6h. 9m. | „ 7h. 2 m. |
| „ 7 (Thursday) | „ | 6h. 8m. | „ 7h. 2 m. |
| „ 8 (Friday) | „ | 6h. 8m. | „ 7h 3m |
| „ 9 (Saturday) | „ | 6h. 7m. | „ 7h. 3m. |
| „ 10 (Sunday) | „ | 6h. 7m. | „ 7h. 3m. |
| „ 11 (Monday) | „ | 6h. 6m. | „ 7h. 4 m |
| „ 12 (Tuesday) | „ | 6h. 6m. | „ 7h. 4 m |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th, 4h. 51-9m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 10th, 3h. 0-8m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 17th 3h 42 a.m.

### ACTORS AND OLD AGE.

**WHEN SHOULD THEY RETIRE FROM THE STAGE?**

"I shall go on until I am 100, Nature permitting," said Sir Charles Wyndham to a "Standard" interviewer, who asked him when he thought an actor should retire.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, to the great regret of both the English and American publics, stated emphatically at a dinner in his honour in New York that he will not reconsider his decision to retire from the stage. He wished, he said, to retire while he could yet "kick a leg." Sir Johnston would rather retire before he went backward.

Sir Charles Wyndham is of a decidedly different opinion, as regards himself, at any rate. "Of course," he said, "it depends very much on circumstances. But, for myself, I shall go on to the end. I could not bear to make a final farewell and have the door closed behind me. I want to feel that I can always return if I like. All the doctors say I shall live to be 100, and so long as the public will have me I shall remain on the stage. Who is to say that one is going backward? I can do anything now that I have ever done, and I am a good deal older than Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. I was 77 two days ago.

"Of course, as I have said, circumstances are different. I have been lucky. He has had some hard fights, and, perhaps, feels that he wants a rest. But I could never close the door like that. If I ever have to go I shall just drop out quietly. You see," concluded Sir Charles, indicating the table strewn with papers, "I am working at the play as hard as ever."

**RETIREMENT AT 90.**

Mr. George Rutland Barrington, who is the same age as Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, was of the same opinion as Sir Charles Wyndham. "I think an actor should remain on the stage till he is 90," he said, "so long as the public will have him. That is the only test. I have been away for a time, and I was delighted with the hearty reception they gave me the other day at the New Theatre. There's many an actor who doesn't come into his own till he's 55. He is then often in his prime. No; let them go on. I've no intention of retiring. Some of us can show the youngsters a trick or two still."

Mr. Alfred Bishop, who was born in 1845, said much the same. "There is no limit," he remarked. "An actor should go on as long as he likes, so long, mind you, as he retains his powers. If he loses his memory, and can no longer study his new parts, or grows shaky with the old ones. then, of course, he must go. Sight does not matter so much," continued Mr. Bishop with a smile. "It is even an advantage to be short-sighted. Then you do not see the critics. It is terrible to recognise all their bored faces in front. No: I've been acting longer than Sir Johnston, and I'm going to on go 'kicking' a long time yet—as long as my memory remains. But Sir Johnston is in a position to retire, so why shouldn't he? He deserves it. That's the only reason for a man's leaving the stage at his age."

### REWARD OF RESEARCH

**OBLIGATIONS ON GOVERNMENTS AND NATIONS.**

An interesting letter appears under this heading in the *British Medical Journal* of the 28th March by Sir Ronald Ross, who raises a question of great importance in these days, namely the remuneration of discoveries made by men of science in the service of Government. Sir Ronald Ross writes:—

I am obliged to Professor Simpson for his very kind remarks regarding myself in your issue of the 14th March in connection with notes in your issues of the 7th and the 21st February last (pp. 319 and 456). But I ventured to mention my own case only in order to attempt to bring to a head the general question of payment of research. I feel very strongly that the time has now come when this matter should receive close attention.

Science has become what I have elsewhere called the premier industry of the world, helping or directing most other industries; and if a nation wishes to keep in the front of progress it should do its part to the world as regards the encouragement of investigation, and this applies especially to the case of investigation of disease. Looking at the matter from this point of view, I ask is it (*a*) honourable and (*b*) expedient for any Government or nation to refuse payment to scientific men, especially professional men, whose investigations have been of advantage to the people served by that Government, especially when those investigations have been of no pecuniary advantage to the men who carried them out? So far as I can see, there can be only one answer to this question and, in fact, the British Parliament fully acknowledge its obligations such cases when it gave £10,000 to Edward Jenner in 1802 for his work on vaccination, and when it again gave him a second sum of £20,000 five years later. No precedent can be more definite. It admitted once and for all the justice of the claim implied in the question put above.

**THE PLEAS.**

Two pleas may be raised in opposition. The first of these is that under one form or another the amount of investigation which is being done is almost infinite, and is not measurable for reward. I do not think that this will stand inquiry, for we may at once divide researches into two groups—namely those which, like many clinical investigations lead to improved practice and those which, like sanitary investigations, bring no pecuniary benefit whatever to the men who conduct them, even when they are highly successful.

EVEN IF REWARDS ARE NOT MADE.

And it is to this last group that I think the principle deserves application (as it received in the case of Jenner). The other plea is that nations and Governments are not bound in any way to pay for work for which they have not contracted—so that there is no obligation for them to reward men of science who have not been legally employed by them for the investigations under reference. But I have ascertained that this view is legally unsound, because the mere utilisation of work implies payment. For example, if a farmer allows a labourer to hoe his field, that labourer may demand payment, even if no contract has been entered into, and, in fact, this principle applies to nearly the whole of medical work, in which advice is almost always given without contract. In any case, the precedent of Jenner shows that the ruling of Parliament has been finally given against both these pleas. Apart from the question of national honour involved, that of expediency remains perfectly evident. Doubtless, innumerable small researches will be made even if no rewards are given, but it is to the interest of the world that the more labourious investigations required for the solution of difficult scientific problems should be encouraged as much as possible and the fact remains that many of those who possess the capacity for such work cannot, under present conditions, afford to touch it especially in non-remunerative lines.

I have, therefore, determined to do my best to open the question, and the case of the workers on tropical medicine is an excellent one for the purpose. There is no doubt as to the immense benefit which all tropical countries have received from recent revelations as to the mode of carriage of many of the most important tropical diseases—a benefit which can be measured in the saving, not only of life and health but of large sums of money previously spent on treatment and invaliding, and of the general loss of prosperity due to such sickness, I venture, therefore to make the claim that the British Empire is bound in honour (as well as by the precedent of Jenner) to pay the professional men who have rendered this service to it, and I have written to you for the purpose of urging this claim.

But I think that a similar claim will lie in regard to many other workers and believe that a proper representation of the case will ultimately meet with a success which will do more to encourage science and to save human life and health than almost anything else can do. Of course, my position is that of an interested party, but that does not render the argument unsound.

The statement of realisations for the Hindu University during the month of April 1914 shows a collection during the month of Rs. 1,28,974, of which the Jodhpur Darbar's munificent contribution accounts for Rs. 1,00,000, and that of Thakur Suraj Baksh Singh, Taluqdar, Kasmanda, District Sitapur, Rs. 25,000. The only contribution from the province of Behar and Oirssa in the month is the sum of Rupees 10 from Mathura Prasad, of Darbhanga. The unsatisfactory character of the agricultural seasons following close upon bank failures has naturally interferred much with the progress of collection work; and the unconscionably long delay in receipt of the Secretary of States long expected despatch is not calculated to mend matters i nthis report. It is to be hoped that the corner will have been turned in these respects ere long.


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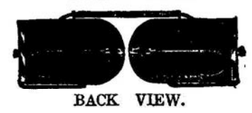

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Branch:-Watson's Hotel

CROMPTONS' FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

*Rs. 83 each.*

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

*Rs. 45 each.*

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 5th.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 75 1.16—½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.15½plus1½
Rentes 3 % .. .. .. 86¾unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.47unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot .. .. ..27 3.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..27 3.16uuchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet–Steady
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate .. .. ..½27.32plus 1.32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 88¼unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 29.16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 27.8 „
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3¼unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3¾unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) .. .. 77.97/8 „
Interest day to day loans .. 1 5.8 „
„ 7 day market loans .. 1 3.4unchgd.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 22,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 2,000
„ „ to Continent .. .. 14,000
Futures at New York July .. 12.17—10
Futures at New York October ..11.63—6

Advanced early on Foreign buying and declined later owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

Spot Cotton at New York .. 12.90—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. .. 13½plus⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans July .. ..12.62—3
Futures at New Orleans October ..11.67—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.87¾unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars .. 59½unchgd.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 5th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 8,000 |
| „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 500 |
| „ Sales of East Indian .. | — |
| „ Imports .. .. .. | 12,000 |

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Fair demand—steady
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady
Tone of Manchester Market steady with little doing.

Mid. Americans .. .. .. 7.32 plus 5d.
Egyptian F.G.F. . .. .. 9.10 „ 5d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) July 12.25—2 Oct 11.67—2
New York Official noon call July 12.24—3 Oct 11.67—2
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12.68plus 3 Oct 12.72 „ 2

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | |
|---|---|
| M.J. | 6.93 plus5 |
| J.J. | 6.81 „ 3 |
| J.A. | 6.78 „ 3 |
| A.S. | 6.64 „ 2 |
| S.O. | 6.45 „ 2 |
| O.N. | 6.35 „ 2 |
| N.D. | 6.28 „ 1 |
| D.J. | 6.26 „ 1 |
| J.F. | 6.26 „ 1 |
| F.M. | 6.26 „ 1 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, May 5th.

Grey Shirtings 39″ by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading .. .. 7.7
Grey Shirtings 44″ by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs. .. .. .. .. 8-1
White Nainsooks 28″ by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range .. . 2.8½
White Mills 28″ by 18 yards 14 by 12 green ends ..... ... ... 2.0¾
Cloth Gunnis's 36″ G. 20 cif. .. .. 2.10½
40's Bannermills Twist . .. .. 11¼
Geo. Mayalls Yarns .. .. .. 11½
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool .. 5⅝
Buyers or sellers . .. ....Nominal
Months .. .. .. .. May June.
Water Twist American 30's .. .. 10½
„ „ „ 40's .. .. 11½
Mule „ „ 40's .. .. 11¼
„ „ „ 50's .. .. 12¾
„ „ „ 60's .. .. 14¾
„ „ Egyptian 40's .. .. 16
„ „ „ 50's .. .. 16½
„ „ „ 60's .. .. 17½

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" steady prices firm.
Tone "Cloths" steady.
Weft American 54's .. .... .. 11½
Weft Egyptian 80's .. .. .. 17
Tone "Yarns" .. .. .. Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's .. .. .. 12
Twist 32's W.T.C. .. .. .. 10½
„ 32's B. .. .. .. .. 10⅛
„ 36's W.T.C. .. .. .. 10⅜
„ 36's B. .. .. .. .. 10⅞
„ 42's .. .. .. .. 11½
„ American 60's .. .. .. 14¾
„ Egyptian 60's .. .. .. 16⅜
„ „ 80's .. .. .. 20⅜

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June ; London sellers 38 plus ½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June London done firm 38 plus ¼
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers April-May ; firm 33¾plus ¼
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. sellers May ; June firm 34¾plus ½
New South Wales April-May sellers 36¾plus ¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June ; Antwerp nominal unchgd. 53¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June ; Dunkirk sellers unchgd. 54¾
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June ; Dunkirk sellers steady 49¾unchgd ¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June ; Dunkirk sellers firm 51½plus ½
Linseed Calcutta May-June ; London sellers quiet unchanged 49¼
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June ; Hamburg sellers firm 45¾plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June ; Hull sellers firm unchangd 5–17–6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £63⅜—½
Copper Braziers £78 plus ¼
Yellow Metal unchanged 6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11
Arrivals :—"Trantenfels," "Mertyn Hall" "Bronwen" "Roma"

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August ; Quiet in some cases rather easier 12.8¼—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec. ; unchanged nothing doing, Quotations nominal 12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.3—1½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. ; Quiet Prices easier 9.7¼—¾
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May August ; Quiet rather lower 13.2¼—½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta May value unchanged 11.2¼
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay May value steady unchanged 11.1½

London, May 5th 1914.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day irregular with a fair demand sheep skins sold 680,000 sheep skins :—

Madras Prime :—One penny to two pence higher. Madras Ordinary :—A penny lower Bombay Good :— par to half penny low Bombay Ordinary :—unchanged.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June ; Buyers quiet 2.11¼—¼

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 6th May 1914.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Rs. | From | Banks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 parcels Silver | 6 | London | Yokohama, |
| 3 bundles Sovs and rupees | 5,700 / 4,000 | Busreh | Comptoir |

### EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged and business on both sides of the account continues slack.

We quote :—

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| BANKS SELLING— | |
| T. T. ready .. .. .. | ..1 3 31-32 |
| D D. mail .. .. .. | ..1 4 |
| T T. forward. to June .. | ..1 3 15-16 |
| BANKS BUYING— | |
| Private D D. ready .. .. | ..1 4 1-16 |
| Credits 3 m-s ready .. .. | ..1 4 5-32 |
| „ „ forward, 15 May .. | ..1 4 5-32 |
| „ „ 6 m-s ready .. | ..1 4 5-16 |
| Francs 3 m-s ready .. .. .. | 170 |
| Marks „ „ .. .. .. | 138¼ |
| 60 days Hongkong .. .. .. | 143¾ |
| „ „ Shanghai. .. .. .. | 194¾ |
| „ „ Japan .. .. .. .. | 149¾ |

### BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 27 3/16 both for ready and forward. The Local Market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged.

| We quote — | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English bar gold | 24 | 1 | 6 |
| Australian bar gold | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| Sovereigns | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) ready | 78 | 8 | 0 |
| 1st Settlement | 78 | 7 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 78 | 11 | 0 |

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 4th May 1914.

| | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 94* | 114,819 |
| B. B & C. I. Railway | 42 | 50,914 |

* Boxes and Bars.

### GOVERNMENT PAPER

The Paper Market stood almost unchanged to-day and a moderate amount of business was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 95-9-6 for the 29th May delivery.

Demand for ready paper was placed at Rs 96, (clean pieces).

### SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a slightly easy tone to-day.

Davids closed at Rs. 492½ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 460.

Standard declined to Rs. 1,065 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,042.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 740 for cash.

Swadeshi stood at Rs. 1,447½ and Centrals at Rs. 1,835.

Sur. Mill shares improved to Rs. 115.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 61-12.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 234.

A big lot of Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 129 and 130.

Amritsar Patti Railway shares were in demand at Rs. 150.

Central Bank of India shares moved up to Rs. 171.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares stood unchanged at Rs. 895.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 79 and Deferred at Rs. 145.

Bank of Bombay dropped to Rs. 1,590.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in request at Rs. 1,050.

### COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

*Weld & Co* :—(Liverpool) : "Broader Market, steady with a better tone. Some short covering and continued buying on unfavourable crop reports, especially from Southwest Texas. Some American straddle selling during afternoon ; spinners calling cotton." (New York :—"Heavy selling of July and some Wall Street selling of new crops. Market steady at decline."

*Hornby Hemelryk* :—"Our junior here, who has just returned from Manchester, reports rumour in the Market of some leading Liverpool importers preparing corner July-August."

A private telegram has been received to-day from *Mr. Habersham King* the well-known American cotton crop expert. He states that the weather in the Western part of the Mississippi, Louisiana and South Texas is seriously interfering with cultivation, and that the grass is rapidly getting ahead of cotton. In the eastern part of Texas and central part of Texas, wet weather is also seriously interfering with planting, and a portion of the crop in these parts is from one to two weeks late, the balance being normal to a week early. The weather has, however, cleared in that portion of the cotton belt West of the Mississippi, and the same is promised for the entire belt within two days. Conditions are favourable elsewhere ; and in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Georgia, he considers the crop as planted a week earlier than the average. This is the first cable received from Mr. Habersham King this season.

The American Markets closed rather easier. The same sea-saw conditions prevail and little material change either way can be looked for at present. New Orleans Spot is again steadier, and New York Spot 10 points down.

The Local Market opened quiet the advance of yesterday have been lost. There has been some enquiry for fine Broach May, but otherwise there is very little business doing and rates have eased further during the day, closing at our quotations as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate, and prices are easier. Holders are meeting any demand.

### LIVERPOOL OPENER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone .. .. .. .. | Easy. |
| Estimated Sales .. .... .. .. | 8,000 |
| Total Imports ... .. .... .. | 6,000 |

Future delivery prices :—

| Months | To-day's price. | |
|---|---|---|
| M.J | 6.91 | — 2 |
| J.J. | 6.79 | „ 2 |
| J.A. | 6.76 | „ 2 |
| A.S. | 6.61 | „ 3 |
| S.O. | 6.42 | „ 3 |
| O.N. | 6.32 | „ 3 |
| N.D. | 6.25 | „ 3 |
| D.J. | 6.23 | „ 3 |
| J.F. | 6.23 | „ 3 |

Portsaid 6th May 1914.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Macedonia has shipped £26,000 of gold for India.

### BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

| Growths. | Super Fine | Fine | Fully Good. | Good | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. G. Bengals | .. .. .. | 208 | .. .. | | Jan. 1915 |
| M.G. Bengals | .. .. .. | 189 | .. .. | | May |
| M.G. Scind-Punjs | .. .. .. | 185 | .. .. | | .. |
| M. G. Khandeish | .. .. .. | 194 | 184 .. | | .. |
| M.G. Hinganghat Wardha | .. .. | 238 | .. .. | | .. |
| M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee | .. .. | 235 | .. .. | | .. |
| M.G. Yeotmahl | .. .. | 225 | .. .. | | .. |
| M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum | | | | | .. |
| M.G. Akola, Kh amgaum "Fair staple" | .. .. | 218 | .. .. | | .. |
| Do. | .. .. | 203 | .. .. | | .. |
| M.G. Broach | .. .. .. | 238 | .. .. | | January 1915 |
| | .. .. | 208 | .. .. | | May |
| M. | .. .. | 267 | .. .. | 277 | .. |
| M. G. Mu | .. .. | .. | .. .. | | .. |
| Saw. ginned Dharwar | .. .. | 190 | 178 .. | | May |
| M. G. Westerns | .. .. | .. | .. .. | 244 | .. |
| H. G. westerns | .. .. | .. | .. .. | 241 | .. |
| M. G. Compta | .. .. | .. | .. .. | 236 | .. |
| | .. .. | .. | .. .. | 258 | .. |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

*Wheat* :—The Market is steady.

| Quotations — | Rs. | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready White, Pessi 85 % ... | 5 | 15 | 0 | R T |
| White Pessi 75 % ..... | 5 | 14 | 6 | „ |
| White Delhi, May ..... | 5 | 14 | 9 | „ |

*Linseed* :—The Market is firm

| Quotations — | Rs | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold Brown Ready ..... | 8 | 9 | 0 | B. T. |
| Bold Brown May ..... | 9 | 0 | 6 | R T |

*Rapeseed* :—The Market is firm.

| Quotations — | Rs. | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore ..... | 8 | 1 | 0 | B T |
| Yellow Cawnpore ..... | 9 | 7 | 0 | R. T. |
| Brown Delhi May ..... | 9 | 8 | 0 | R T. |

*Teelseed* :—The Market is quiet

| Quotations :— | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85 % Bold White..... | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Yellow Hinganghat ..... | 57 | 8 | 0 |
| Black Kutai ..... | 46 | 0 | 0 |

*Groundnuts* :—The Market is steady

| Quotations :— | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold ..... | 47 | 8 | 0 |
| Small ..... | 46 | 0 | 0 |

*Mowraseed* :—The Market is quiet

| Quotations :— | Rs | a | p | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ..... | 6 | 8 | 0 | Nominal |

*Poppyseed* :—The Market is steady.

| Quotations — | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ..... | 10 | 3 | 0 | B. T. |
| May ..... | 10 | 12 | 0 | R. T. |

*Castorseed* :—The Market is steady

| Quotations :— | Rs | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madras ready ..... | 34 | 8 | 0 |
| Guzerat ready ..... | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| April May ..... | 7 | 1 | 0 R T |

*Cottonseed* :—The Market is steady.

| Quotations — | Rs. | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berar ..... | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| Guzerat ..... | 23 | 0 | 0 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 14,672 | Bales |
| Wheat ..... | 8,670 | Owts |
| Linseed ..... | 20,168 | „ |
| Rape Ra etc. ..... | 2,491 | „ |
| Gin e lysed ..... | 717 | „ |
| Poppyseed ..... | 7 211 | „ |
| Groundnuts ..... | 2,584 | „ |
| Castorseed ..... | 7,897 | „ |
| Rice ..... | 77,715 | „ |
| Myrabollams ..... | 12,373 | „ |
| Cottonseed ..... | 19,668 | „ |
| Mowraseed ..... | 45 | „ |
| Grain ..... | 6,945 | „ |
| Jowar ..... | 14.385 | „ |
| Maize ..... | Nil | „ |
| Barley ..... | 431 | „ |

### REUNITED AFTER 37 YEARS.

MARRIED COUPLE'S ROMANCE.

An English couple over 60 years of age, who have been separated for 37 years, have just been reunited in Brooklyn after a series of remarkable circumstances, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

They are Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Welland When the Russo-Turkish War broke out the couple, who had just been married, were living in Cairo, and Mr. Welland, who was a friend of Osman Pasha, enlisted in the Turkish Army.

After the battle of Plevna, Welland's name was on the list of those killed, and his wife, broken-hearted, went to Australia to friends there A son was born to her in Australia, and, when he grew up, he and his mother went to New York. The son afterwards married, and went into business in Boston.

Welland, however, was only wounded, and was taken prisoner by the Russians. When he was surrendered he went back to Cairo, and, learning that his wife had gone to Australia, followed.

He could not find her, however, but afterwards heard that she had gone to America, and, after making a fruitless search in this country, went into business in Montreal.

He never gave up the search for his wife, and a few days ago he received information that she had been found. Immediately he came here and met her, and yesterday husband and wife went to Boston to visit the son, whom the father had never seen.

### EUROPEAN MISSIONARY IN INDIA.

An ethical point of no little importance was brought out by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a speech made at the opening of a missionary exhibition in Leicester. The influence of Western thought and education was greatly changing the nature of the task confronting the European missionary in India, and, said Mr. MacDonald, there was one problem which could not fail to weigh upon the mind of the observer. Many Indians were coming from their own country to England, and we were sending them back worse in character than when they came.

"The greatest missionary enterprise," Mr. MacDonald added, "is our own social life at home. Missionaries go to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, and tell of the spiritual glories of the faith professed in the Motherland. Some of their hearers come over here, walk your streets, perambulate your Piccadillys, and go back with a sneer on their lips and condemnation of you and your faith together. That is the greatest tragedy going on nin India to-day, and because of it missionaries are hampered at every turn."

## BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

### Banks.

| Name and Amount paid up | When Div. Paid. § | Last Div. | Approximate Quotation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | R. |
| Allahabad Bank .. .. | Jan.-Aug. | 18% | 350 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. | do. | 14% | 280 |
| Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 .. | do. | 8% | 54XD |
| Bank of Bengal .. .. | do. | 14% | 1,670 |
| Bank of Bombay .. .. | Jan.-July | 14% | 1,590 |
| Bank of India Rs. 50 .. | do. | 6% | 62 |
| Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20 .. | do. | Nil | 4¼ |
| Central Bank of India Rs. 25 .. .. | .. | Nil | 17 |
| Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25 .. .. | .. | As 7¼ | 26 |
| Bank of Madras .. .. | Jan.-July | 12% | 1,460 |
| Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 .. | .. | 4¼% | 20 |
| Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 } .. New Issue Rs 15 } .. | June | 10% 10% | 30 nom 15 nom |
| Punjab National Bank .. | June | 10% | 175 |
| Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. } Standard Bank Rs. 50 P } | .. .. | Nil | 3 25 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS .. | | | |
| Chartered Bank .. .. | .. | 16% | £62 |
| Mercantile Bank .. .. | | | |
| £5 12½ A .. £12½ B .. | .. | 8% 8% | £22-1-2 £21-1-2 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. .. .. | do. | 34% | £18-10 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 .. | March | 6% | 82¼ |
| National Bank of India £12½ .. .. | Sep.-Mar. | 14% | 615 |

### Press Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar .. | May. | 300 | 4,800 |
| Albert Kurraches .. | Nov. | 45 | 500 |
| Breul's Cawnpore .. | Aug. | 6% | 120 |
| The Bellary Press .. | Dec. | 15 | 190 |
| Broach City .. | Oct. | 14 | 13 |
| Fort .. | Nov. | 5 | 290 |
| Godavery Valley .. | .. | 6 | 90 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy .. | July | 40 | 645 |
| Hindustan P. & M. .. | .. | 15 | 725 |
| Hingolee .. | Sept. | 5 | 55 |
| Indian Cotton .. | Jan. | 10 | 132½ |
| Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. .. | .. | 7% | 2 6¼ 1707 |
| Kamgaum .. | Sept. | Nil | 190 |
| Mahmudpura Ct. .. | .. | 7½ | 100 |
| Mehuva .. | Oct. | Nil | 25 |
| Mercantile .. | do. | Nil. | 18 |
| Manmar Manufg. .. | Aug. | 12½ | 220 |
| New East India .. | Sep. | 40 | 700 |
| New Mofussil Co., .. | Nov. | 50 | 845 |
| New Berar .. | Jan. | 40 | 525 |
| New Prince of Wales .. | do. | 45 | 885 |
| Sind .. | Nov. | 30 | 250 |
| Surat City .. | Oct. | 20 | 230 |
| Volkart, U.P. Ltd. .. | Sept. | 30 | 635 |
| Vardwan G.P. .. | .. | 12 | 133 |

### Spinning and Weaving Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance .. | May-Oct. | 25 | 845XD |
| Alliance .. | Apl.-Oct. | Nil | 30 Nom. |
| Berar Manufacturing .. | .. | .. | 60 |
| Bo. Cotton Manufacturing .. | .. | .. | 125 |
| Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., .. | .. | 25 | 617½XD |
| Bombay United .. .. | Apl.-Nov. | 20 | 470XD |
| Century .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 8 | 236 |
| Central India .. .. | Apl.-Nov. | 50 | 1835XD |
| China .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 45 | 580 |
| Chinoi Silk .. .. | .. | 20 | 400 |
| Colaba Land and Mill .. | Mar.-Sep. | 55 | 1420 |
| Coronation Mills .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | Nil | 460 |
| Connaught .. .. | do. | Nil | 100 |
| Coorla .. .. | April | 50 | 560 |
| Crescent .. .. | Apl.-Sep. | 6 | 111½XD |
| Currimbhoy .. .. | do. | 10 | 212½XD |
| David .. .. | May-Nov. | 20 | 492½XD |
| Edward Sasson .. .. | April | 10 | 170 |
| Emperor Edward .. .. | Apl -Sep. | 25 | 440 |
| Empress .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | Nil | 110 |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 20 | 460XD |
| Framjee Petit .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 50 | 1,375 |
| Finlay Mills . .. | Do. | 10 | 300 |
| Gold Mohur . .. | Do. | 25 | 525 |
| Hindustan .. .. | November | 30 | 500 |
| Howard and Bullough .. | May | 25 | 300 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | do. | 60 | 1250 |
| Imperial Cotton .. .. | do. | Nil | 80 nom |
| Indian Dyeing and Bleaching .. .. | Apl.-Sep | 5 | 100XD |
| Indian Manufacturing .. | April | 25 | 340 |
| Indo-China Manufg. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 60 | 950 |
| Indore Malwa .. .. | May-Dec. | 6 | 142-8 |
| James Greaves .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | Nil | 160 |
| Jamshed Manufg. .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 5 | 95XD |
| Jewraj Baloo .. .. | May. | 20 | 400 |
| Jubilee Mills. .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | Nil | 125 |
| Khandesh Rs. 610.. .. | June-Dec. | 25 | 700 |
| Khatao .. .. .. | May-Nov. | 45 | 1,360XD |
| Kohinoor .. .. .. | Apl.-Aug. | 25 | 742½XD |
| Lakshmi Cotton .. .. | April. | 60 | 1,075XD |
| Madhowji Dharamsi .. | Apl -Sept. | 60 | 1,045 |
| Madras United .. .. | June-Dec. | 60 | 1,900 |
| Maneckjee Petit .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 50 | 1,775 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. .. | .. | Nil | 80 |
| Morarjee Goculdas .. | Apl.-Oct. | 50 | 2,370 |
| Nawab of Cambay.. .. | .. | 30 | 350 |
| New Great Eastern .. | Apl.-Oct. | 8 | 212½ |
| New City of Bombay .. | Mar.-Sep. | 35 | 1000XD |
| Phœnix .. .. .. | Apl -Sep | 8 | 165XD |
| Presidency .. .. | April | 25 | 220 |
| Sassoon Cotton .. .. | April | Yr. 50 | 725 |
| Sassoon Silk .. .. | do. | Yr. 35 | 420 |
| Sholapore .. .. | Apl. Sep. | 150 | 5,050 |
| Simplex .. .. | New | New | 225 |
| S. Mahratta .. .. | Nov. | .. | 40 |
| Standard Mills .. .. | May-Nov. | 40 | 1065XD |
| Sun .. .. .. | M ay | Nil | 115 |
| Surat Rice Mill .. .. | Apl.-Sep. | 15 | 180 Nom |
| Swan .. .. .. | May-Oct. | 10 | 260 |
| Swadeshi .. .. | New | 65 | 440XD |
| Tata Mills O. Rs. 50 .. | New | New | 7½Premium |
| „ „ 5½ P. Rs. 50 | New | New | Par. |
| Textile .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 40 | 1,225 |
| Vishnu Cotton O. 7 % P | .. | Nil | 360 |
| Western India .. .. | Nov. | 60 | 425 |
| Mysore Spinning .. .. | April | 15 | 240 |

### Railway Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly . | Sep.-Aug. | 5½% | 133XD |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. . | Feb.-July | 6½ | 67½ |
| Amritsar Patty Rly .. | Mar-Aug. | 9% | 150XD |
| Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 .. | Jan.-July | 4% | 130 |
| Dhond Baramati Rs. 100.. | do. | 4% | 122 |
| Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100 .. | Apl.-Oct. | 4% | 108 |
| Mandra Bhoni Rly Rs. 25 . | Jan.-July | 4% | 30 |
| Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25 | Jan. July | 4% | 25 |
| Sind Light Rlys. .. .. | June-Dec. | 8% | 161 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Co... | Apl.-Aug. | 6% | 582½XD |
| Upper Sind Light Rly. .. | do. | 4% | 127XD |

### Miscellaneous Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown Co., .. | Oct.-May | 6 | 125 |
| All India U. I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 .. | August | R. | 6¼ |
| Bamankua .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Backbay Both .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| Badham Pile .. .. | July. | 7 | 93 |
| Baroda Tram Co., .. | Jan.-Aug. | Nil. | 25 |
| Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125 | .. | 35 | 895 |
| Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd | P. O. | Feb.-Aug. | 6% 5% | 179 234 |
| Bombay Ice Manufg. .. | H. yearly | Nil. | 19 |
| Bombay Flour Mill .. | Mar.-Oct. | 35 | 880XD |
| Bo. Land and Building .. | .. | Rs. 25 | 500 |
| Bombay S.N. Co., O. .. | Mar.-Sep. | Rs. 5 | 202 |
| Bombay S.N. Co., P. .. | Mar.-Sep. | .. | 257½ |
| Central I. N. Co., Ltd. .. | April. | 1 | 22XD |
| City of Bombay Building Co., .. | Dec.-Jan. Sept. | 20 Nil | 450 100 |
| Delhi Flour .. | April | 42½ | 530 |
| Empire of I.L. Rs. 50 .. | .. | New | 137-8 |
| Indian Cement Rs. 150 .. | .. | Nil | |
| Indian Mercantile In Co., Ltd. Rs. 20 .. | Nov. .. | | 12 |
| Indian Cotton Company | O. Old 100 New Issue 75 7% P. 100.. | June .. Oct.-July | 7½ 7½ | 105 75 155 |
| John Roberts & Co., .. | July | 10% | 182 |
| Jost Engineering Co., Rs.50 | do. | 10% | 88 |
| Katni Cement Ordy. 100 .. | .. | .. | 76 |
| „ 7% Pref. 100 .. | Deffd 40 .. | .. | 96 |
| Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 .. | .. | 12½ | 162 |
| Karrachee Landing Rs. 75 | July | .. | 100 |
| Marcks & Co., .. | .. | 8 | 93XD |
| Marsland Pr. Co., 7% P. .. | .. | Nil | 70 Nom. |
| Marsland Price Co., P. .. | Apr Nov. | 7% | 64 |
| Napier Hotel Co., .. | May | Rs 3½ | 35 |
| O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 | April | 30% | 525 |
| Phillips & Co., .. | Sept. | 10% | 38 |
| Port Canning Co., .. .. | do. | 4% | 862½ |
| Shivrajpur Synd, etc., .. | April | 17½% | 184 |
| Sirdars' Carbonic Gas Co. | Mar-Aug. | 6% | 79 |
| Soundy & Co., .. | .. | Nil | 70 nom |
| Tata Iron and Steel O. D. P. | Jan. & July | .. 6% | 79½ 145 756 |
| Tata Hydro Electric O.Rs. 800 P 7% Rs.800 | Jan. do. | 4% 4% | 1050 905 |
| Thacker & Co., .. | May | 34% | 216 |
| Telephone Co., .. | April | Rs. 3 | 78XD |
| Thacher & Co., .. | July | 15 | 48 |

# SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

May 6th.

5th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H.M.S. Dartmouth | Arcy | Muscat April. 30 |
| H.M.S. Harold | Dane | Muscat April 30 |

6th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Inverness | Venus | Calcutta April 23 |
| S.S. Salfels | Schmidt | Hamburg April 2 |
| S.S. Clan Chatton | Pill | Glasgow Mar. 28 |
| S.S. Keelung | Muckenzil | Glasgow Mar. 27 |
| S.S. Palembang | Jansen | Abadan April 28 |
| S.S. Linga | Cutbush | Karachi May 4 |

## DEPARTURES.

May 6th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th. R.D.M.S. Hardinge | Hamilton | Ching Wang Tao |
| 6th. S.S. Sydney | Leveque | Marseilles |
| S.S. City of Baroda | Manson | Akyab |
| S.S. Devanha | Hickey | Shanghai |
| S.S. Othello | Tarn | Hull via Karachi. |
| S.S. Khosrou | Hannah | Jeddah |

The following vessels obtain their portclearances yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Rhodesia | Cough | Dunkirk |
| S.S. Barala | Holysake | Persian Gulf via Karachi |
| S.S. Dwarka | King | Busreh via Karachi |

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer | *Salsette | for Aden |
| „ | Clan Macneil | for Dunkirk etc. |
| „ | Den of Ewin | for Liverpool etc. |
| „ | Java Maru | for Kobe etc. |

* To Arrive.

S. S. Malay Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Port Sweettenham and Penang on the 4th and the Annan Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Port Swettenham and Penang on the 5th instant.

S. S. Gablonz :—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Gazlonz from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th morning of the 6th.

S. S. Culna :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Culna arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

S.S. Inverness :—The steamer Inverness 2,401 tons, Captain J. E. Venus, arived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on April 23, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Solfels :—The Hansa Line steamer Solfels, 3,441 tons, Captain P. Schmidt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, which port she had left on April 2, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Chatton :—The Clan Line steamer Clan Challton, 2,500 tons, Captain R Pill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which she had left on March 28, with a general cargo.

S. S. Keelung :—The steamer Keelung, 4,279 tons, Captain D. Mackenzie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which port she had left on March 27, with a general cargo.

S. S. Palembang :—The steamer Palembang, 1,119 tons, Captain Jansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, which port she had left on April 28, with a cargo of bulk oil.

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on May 4, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Devanha :—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain W.R.F. Hickey, sailed yesterday for Shanghai etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Othello :—The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain W. O. Tarn, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Khosron :—The B. and P. S. N. Coy's steamer Khosron, 2,422 tons Captain J. Hannah, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rhodesia :—The steamer Rhodesia, 2,825 tons, Captain J. Cough, will sail today for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dwarka :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. R. King, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barala :—The B. I. S. N. steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain Holysake, will sail to-day for the Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo passengers.

S. S. Penang Maru :—The N. steamer Penang Maru left Colombo Bombay on the 5th instant and is d here on the evening of Saturday the 9t instant, and the Bombay Maru (Homewar bound) arrived at Hongkong on the instant.

### P DOCK.

Wednesday May 6th, 1914.

| SHED STEAMER. | CAPT. | |
|---|---|---|
| A Cleopatra | Nardo | A. L. S. |
| B Markgraf | Schade | A. S. & |
| D K. E. Chakrata | Macfadyen | M. & |
| F. Orostafels | Schneider | W. & A. G. & |
| G Manora | Fenuary | V. S. N. |
| M Begum | Atkin | T. M. & |
| N. Coniston Water | Simpson | T. M. & |
| Q Akalla | Perry | J. F. |
| Q Rahmani | Cusack | T. M. |

### V

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Edwardes Committee re-Cotton Fires. 8 a.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 12-35 | 17-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 9-15 | 18 0 |
| Madras Mail | 6-0 | 21-30 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter class) | 7-40 | 7-30 |
| Poona Mail | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Poona Express | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express | 11-30 | 14-20 |

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express | 8-30 | 21-0 |
| Gujarat Mail | 7-30 | 21-30 |
| Kathiawar Express | 6-45 | 21-4 |

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

May, 7.

328. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Friday 8th, "A" Company Class Firing.
Saturday 9th, "D" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Sunday 10th, "F" Company Prize Shoot, Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m. Intending Competitors to give in their names to Head-Quarters by Friday the 8th instant to enable rifles to be taken down to the Range. The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24 May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

(Sd.) O. T. MAC R. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding,

May, 7.

171. Signalling Class.—Thursday 7th May, 1914. The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Thursday next the 7th May, 1914 at 6-45 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt. R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

## BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.....Cinematografo Nacional...Gimenez.
Overture.....Romantique.....Keler Bela.
Valse.....Oh! Oh! Delphine.....Caryll.
Reminiscences of All Nations.....Godfrey.
Morceau.....Salut d'Amour.....Elgar.
Selection.....The Dancing Mistress...Monckton.
Galop.....John Peel.....Hunt.

## ACCESSION DAY.

The guns from the middle Battery booming out a Royal Salute yesterday morning reminded people that yesterday was the Accession Day of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Flags were flying from all the Government buildings and H.M.S. Swiftsure and Dartmouth were Gaily decorated with gags and bunting.

## FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

A farewell entertainment was given recently to Mr. Trimming, Chief Accountant of the G. I. P. Railway (Loco: Dept.) on his retirement after 36 years' service. Mr. Sarjant (Loco: Supt.) presided, and he, Mr. Bell, (Carriage and Waggon Supt.) and several other senior members of the clerical staff spoke in very high terms of Mr. Trimmings abilities.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant R. H. Stranger, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, took over the appointment of Station Staff Office, Deolali, from the forenoon of 5th May, 1914, from Lieutenant J. A. M. Lang, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters.

Captain W. J. Standbridge, R.G.A., has been granted 90 days Privilege Leave, from the 16th May, 1914, or date of departure.

## THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—

A collection of animals consisting of a Leopard; a Hyaena; 3 Rhesus Monkeys; a Campbell's Monkey; a Wild Boar; a Nilgai; an Indian Antelope; 2 Agouties; a Terrapin and a Jungle Cat by Mr. Ratan Tata; two Crab-eating Monkeys, by Mr. H. Puplett of S. S. Devanha; one Wild Dog by Mr. A. B. Punde, Divisional Forest Officer, Garoth; and one Persian Gazelle, by Mr. J. J. McLanghlin.

The new apointments under the Posts and Telegraphs amalgamation scheme are notified. Mr. Doran, C.I.E., becomes Postmaster-General 1st grade on Rs. 2,500. The pay of the second grade officers is Rs. 2,250, third grade Rs. 2,000 and fourth grade Rs. 1,750.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

## MAGISTERIAL CHANGES.

In consequence of Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, having gone on leave, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Magistrate is now sitting at Mazagon Third Presidency Magistrate is now sitting at Mazagon and Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate in the Third Presidency Magistrate in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court at Esplanade.

## DANCING GIRL DUPED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairz, acting third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabagi Rao charged Bala Siva, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a tambourine and Rs. 3, which accused had taken from a dancing girl named Rasulabai.

It was alleged that the accused went to the complainant purporting to be a messenger from one Jeevibai, also a dancing girl, and produced a forged letter in which Jeevibai asked for the return of a tambourine lent to Rasulabai and Rs. 3 as damages, and securing them decamped.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, in default fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

## WOMAN ATTACKED WITH A POCKET KNIFE,

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frauk Oliviera, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Ali Hasan, a Mahomedan, with causing hurt to one Alifkhan Karimkhan.

The accused it was stated, was living with a woman named Sukubai, but she, on being given a sum of money, left him and went to live with her mother Purbai. He repeatedly endeavoured to induce her to return to him, but she refused and also refused to return his money. The accused therefore appealed to her mother, who told him to call in the evening, and she would consider the matter. On going to Purbai's house in the evening, the accused found the doors locked from the inside. He knocked several times, and the complainant at last opened the door and admitted him. Purbai urged the complainant to pick a quarrel with the accused, on which the accused drew a pocket knife and attacked her with it. She was not seriously hurt.

This Worship found the accused guilty, but held that his act was done under grave provocation, and fined him Rs. 15.

## IMITATION PEARLS.

### INGENIOUS SWINDLER ARRESTED.

An ingenous attempt to dispose of an imitation pearl was exposed at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, when Sub-Inspector Sabaji preferred a charge of attempted cheating against Kiparam Hariram.

It was alleged that the complainant, Narayan Velji, was passing along Kalbadevi Road, and the accused when close to him dropped the imitation pearl, and gave an exclamation of surprise, drawing the complainant's attention to his find, which he subsequently offered to the complainant for Rs. 5. The complainant's cousin arriving opportunely on the scene, saw that it was a false pearl, and handed the accused over to the police, who found on searching him, two other imitation pearls and a thin brass wire, which, it is surmised, was used to represent the gold of an ear-ring, etc., to give the whole thing a greater air of truth.

His Worship, who said he would certainly take the pearl for a real one, sentenced the accused to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

## CHARGE AGAINST A GERMAN SAILOR.

### ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A HINDU WOMAN.

Hermann Daniels, a German sailor, was charged by Inspector Barnes before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at Mazagon, on Monday, with outraging the modesty of a Hindu woman named Kuverbai.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended.

The prosecution complaint was that at 8-30 p.m. on Sunday last, Kuverbai, in company with two other Hindu women, was following a wedding procession proceeding along Chinch Bunder Road, when the accused, who was with three other German sailors went up to her. seized her by the arms, and attempted to drag her away. The complainant screamed out for help when several people ran to her assistance. The accused and his companions, who are new arrivals in Bombay, took to flight, and the accused was subsequently arrested.

Mr. Khairaz, the Third Presidency Magistrate, who first took cognisance of the case is now sitting at the Esplanade Police Court, and an application was made before him yesterday to have the case transferred to that Court. An order of transfer was made, and the case will be heard to-day.

## A ROWDY SWEEPER.

### ASSAULT ON TWO POLICE CONSTABLES.

Mahdhu Narayen, a Gujerathi sweeper, was produced before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court by Sub-Inspector Sabaji, to answer the charge of assaulting two constables while in the execution of their duty. Mr. Chhaya defended the accused.

It was alleged that on Monday night P. C. No. 597 was on duty at First Marine Street, opposite the Military Hospital, when he was accosted by the accused and two companions, one of whom said he had been assaulted, and on his showing a slight wound, the constable removed him to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, accompanied by the accused and the other companion. P. C. No. 1,231 C relieved the first officer, who went to the hospital, and as he was going there the accused, who was returning, commenced to criticise the police. He discarded the warning of the policeman, who attempted to arrest him, and then, aided by two others he assaulted the constable, and P. C. No. 597 returning from the hospital was also assaulted. P. C. No. 1,231 was dragged into the compound of the hospital, but his colleague jumped into a motor car that was drawn up on the road owing to the distrubance, in which Mr. E. D. Albless of Crawford and Co. was riding, and asked to be taken to the Princess Street station. He returned with other police officers, who interviewed the military hospital authorities, and the accused was handed over to the police on Tuesday.

The accused asked for lenient treatment, and said he was drunk at the time, but the Sub-Inspector pressed for exemplary punishment as the officers were in uniform when assaulted and were dragged into the military hospital.

His Worship remarked that had the accused not been under the influence of liquor he would not have given him the option of a fine, but taking that circumstance into consideration, he convicted and sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 60, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment; Rs. 20 of the fine, if recovered to be paid to the sepoys as compensation.

## MAHIM STABBING AFFAIR.

### VICTIM SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The story of a savage attack with a butcher's knife on a neighbour by a young man at Mahim has been reported to the police.

The young man is named Abdul Gunny, and it is reported that he was severely reprimanded by his father, Ramjan Sada, for getting drunk. He took the reprimand to heart, and said he would leave the house. When he did leave some time later, his father was talking with a neighbour, and the latter, Puncham Ramatwar by name spoke to Abdul and advised him not to leave the house. On this Abdul seized a butcher's knife and stabbed Puncham on the right side, causing a deep gash. Then he burst out crying and went away.

Puncham was bleeding profusely, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that the knife had penetrated his lungs.

The police were informed, and search is being made for Abdul Gunny, who has absconded.

## FIRE IN DRUGGIST'S SHOP.

### LIGHTED MATCH DROPPED IN KEROSINE OIL TIN.

A fire broke out at 1 p.m. yesterday in the shop of Vijpal Obhaya, a druggist, situated at Old Nagpada. The fire was caused by someone dropping a lighted match into an open tin of kerosine oil which was lying on the pavement just outside the shop. The flames soon spread to the shop itself, on alarm was raised and four fire engines repaired to the spot and put the fire out in a short time. The building, which belongs to Fakir Mahomed Subedar, was slightly damaged. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

## MEMORIAL TO MR. STEAD.

### BUST UNVEILED IN PALACE OF PEACE.

The ceremony of unveiling a bust of the late Mr. William Stead in the Reading Room of the Library at the Palace of Peace took place on April 15, in the presence of Yonkheer London, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Van Dyke, the American Minister, and other members of the diplomatic body. Sir Alan Johnstone, the British Minister, was unable to attend.

Mme. Francken Dyserinck, a member of the Stead Tribute Committee, performed the actual ceremony. Afterwards a number of speeches were dielivered, notably by Lord Weardale, President of the Interparliamentary Union, and M. Finott, the well known French publicist, who was most eulogistic in his remarks about the great British journalist. The American Minister declaimed some verses of his own composition on the wreck of the Titanic, the sinking of which was responsible for Mr. Stead's death. The ceremony terminated with the singing of "Nearer My God to Thee."—Reuter.

## LATE RAO BAHADUR GANESHYAM NILKANTH NADKARNI, L.L. B.

Who died on Tuesday.

## GRAIN DEPOTS IN THE THANA DISTRICT.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

For ten years past Government have been experimenting with a species of grain-banks or depots in the Thana District The immediate object of the depots was to help cultivators (1) to sell their grain for fair prices in January, and (2) to get advances of grain in June in order to provide themselves with a store of food for the rains. This help was to be given near the people's homes, in places where savkars were few and rapacious, and it was hoped that the competition of the grain stores might ultimately make the savkars less exacting in their demands. A very simple procedure was devised for the receipt and distribution of grain under the personal supervision of the Mamlatdar. The buying and selling rates were to be a little more favourable to the rayat than the current market rates, but it was believed that the depots could be run at a small profit because they would take some advantage of the normal hot-weather rise in prices, though not to such an extent as savkars. The ultimate object of the experiment was to hand over the stores as working concerns to co-operative management.

Accordingly a number of grain-depots were opened in various parts of the district with the aid of a special advance of Rs. 2,400 made by Government. The results of the experiment have recently been reviewed, and disclose the following facts.

In the first place, the high prices ruling during the past few years have rendered the depots of less utility than they might have been under other circumstances. The rayat has had to sell less grain than formerly to obtain funds and in consequence has more grain for his own needs, and less necessity to resort to the stores.

Secondly, the stores suffer from a certain unpopularity because the relief they afford has often been only partial, and because savkars will satisfy their demands in full all the year round, whereas the stores advance grain only once a year.

Practical difficulties were also met with in the managegment of the stores. The smaller amounts of grain offered for sale at harvest time, and the ability of the rayats to hold up their surplus stock while waiting for a rise in prices, forced the stores in some places to purchase grain from merchants instead of from cultivators. Then again in the absence of any accommodation for grain stores, and of reliable men to place in charge of them, the idea of establishing depots at places far from a savkar's headquarters had in some cases to be abandoned.

Government have decided that although the depots have hitherto failed in their object in the majority of cases, it is yet desirable to continue the experiment in areas where it has been most successful, if only because its sudden discontinuance might prove a blow to such rayats as have participated in it. Deports are accordingly to be retained or opened at suitable places in the Shahapur and Dahanu Talukas and the Mokhada and Umbargaon Mahals. At the same time Government would like to point out to gentlemen in the Thana District who are interested in the co-operative movement, that their energies might most profitably be devoted to aiding in the management of these depots and in their ultimate conversion into grain societies or grain-banks of the approved co-operative model. To obtain this end the education of the thdiftless classes in the value of co-operate is of primary importance.

## HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the passengers by the mail steamer Salsette on Saturday:—

Mr. C. N. Doutetil, Mr. Weiffert, Mr. A. Clemendos, Master Clemendos, Mr. J. M. Ashcroft, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. B. S. Framjee, Mrs. Nugent, Capt. E. O. Lewin, Mr. C. Collins, Miss E. Chlsen, Mr. J. Law, Mr. K. K. Kamodia, Miss N. J. Sutter, Miss Gladys Cunningham, Mr. J. & Mrs. Bahr, Mr. Hilliard, Mr. J. Clemendos, Miss Beatrice Willey, Mr. C. G. Krohs, Major Manley, Capt. R. A. Nugent R.N., Major Bradshaw, Mr. T. H. Morony, Mrs. A. O. Hass, Miss C. Chlsen, Mr. C. Malone, Mr. Saif Kassin, Mr. W. S. Armour, Mr. Walters, Mr. M. J. Ambler, Mr. J. A. Bell, Mr. G. B. Black, Capt. W. Brook Northey, Mrs. Bryan and child, Mr. A. F. Bryan, Mr. S. J. Crowle, Mr. E. E. Daltry, Mr. and Mrs. T. Drimie, Mr. M. D. M. Goculdas, Mr. F. W. Gore, Mr. W. Hartley, Mr. W. F. Holms, Mrs. C. M. King, Mr. A. Knox, Major A. W. H. Lee, Capt. C. Macdonald, Hon. Kenneth Mackay, Mr. E. C. Martin, Mr. E. G. Miller, Miss Neale, Miss Patterson, Mr. E. T. Pascoe, Col. R. Robertson, Capt. R. B. Seymour Sewell, Mr. E. C. Smith, Lt.-Col. C. R. Stephens, Mrs. Stephens child and nurse, Col. W. Weallens, Mr. H. W. Williams and Mr. W. C. Wordsworth.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

### BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

The Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament came to a close yesterday with the finals of the two remaining events, and a good number were present to follow the Doubles, which proved to be a very close and interesting game. Clayton and Latimer were giving Simms and May a very small start, which was not quite enough for the latter, who went to pieces in the latter stages. Latimer, a new comer to Bombay played a very nice game all through and used capital judgment even if his strokes sometimes lacked power, whereas Clayton made no mistake with his chances at the net, and the further they went the better did the latter play. Simms and May took most of their strokes velleying, and the former in particular was very effective in the first two sets, also having a very useful service. The latter pair had rather a long "knock up" before the game started. and the energy then expended would have been very useful to them when the last set came on, in which May especially went to pieces. After Clayton and Latimer had won the first game, they lost the lead when the others took two, but they regained it with the following couple. Here Simms and May again were to the fore with two more, but this was not to last and their opponents led at 5—4. They drew level again, but lost the decider after a long game off Clayton's serve. It looked as though the winners of the set were much the cooler and likely to last their opponents out, but Simms and May rallied well. After losing the first the latter went away with five consecutive games, and after a good rally by Clayton and Latimer which produced three games, they went to "set-all." The last saw Clayton and Latimer all over the others, who failed badly in their attempts to volley and were a badly beaten pair. Losing the second only, Clayton and Latimer went to set and match with the last five.

This is the hardest game the winners have had, as in all their previous rounds after a W. O. they have had matters much their own way, and the style in which they won their semi-final prepared the majority for their win in the final, in which Simms and May made a game fight of it; they having had by no means as soft a time of it previously.

Results:—

Slayton and Latimer, scr., beat Simms and May, plus 2/6; 6—5, 4—6, 6—1.

"B" Class of the Singles came to a close with the match between Fox and Briggs, which the former won with some ease as has been expected all along. It was at once realised that he was far too well in, in fact he should really have been in "A" Class. He plays a very nice game appearing to use either hand with as much case as the other, though he serves with his right. He keeps the ball very low, and placed much better than did Briggs, who plays a straightforward game with little attempt to do much more than get the ball back every time. He made a fairly close thing of it in the first set, but in the second Fox went right away, and has all through been a very comfortable winner. Briggs won the first, but then Fox went away with the next four games, and after each had won one, Briggs won two more before Fox ran out. In the second each took one, then Fox again went off with the next four in succession and one each saw him go to set and match.

Result:—

V F E Fox, scr., beat A Briggs, plus 15; 6-4, 6-2.

Following are full results:—

## DOUBLES.

### FIRST ROUND.

Fordyce and Fletcher, plus 2-6, beat Medley and Cocke, plus 4-6; 0-6, 6-5, 6-5; G. D. Baker and Hart, Scr., beat Ragshame and Barraclough, minus 4-6; 6-3, 5-6, 6-3; Reynolds and Nicholson, minus 15, beat Rose and Kilby, Scr., 6-0, 6-4; Critchley and Coombs, Scr., beat Jessop and A. W. Baker, plus 5-6, 6-1, 6-1; Barslett and Capt. Hutcheson, Scr., beat Chilton and Hoare, plus 4-6; 6-2, 6-3; Shuttleworth and Johnstone, plus 3-6, Wilkinson and V. Fox, plus 3-6, Landon and Roger, plus 3-6; G. Milne and Stoneham, plus 15, McCaulis and Rolls, plus 3-6, Muller and Brandenburg, plus 4-6, T. Reed and Newland, plus 2-6, de C. Croft and Sephton, plus 3-6, Sievwright and Major Russell, plus 15, Margolionth and Hardia, plus 3-6, Simms and May plus 2-6, Neeper and Johnson, plus 15, Capts. Rigby and James, minus 4-6, G. Rose and Begbie, plus 4-6, Cook and Wilson, plus 5-6, Clayton and Latimer, Scr., Lupton and Grafton, plus 2-6, Calvocoressi and Clark, plus 2-6, Marryatt and Skipwith, minus 3-6, Scale and Briggs, plus 15, Hawkins and Sherwood, plus 4-6, Orr and Major McCormick, plus 4-6, Turner and Burge, plus 15, Janson and Pechey, minus 4-6, England and Major Tuke, minus 30, Slade and Mowbray, plus 3-6, Lowndes and McCormack, Scr., Byes.

### SECOND ROUND.

Wilkinson and Fox W. O. from Shuttleworth and Johnstone, Milne and Stoneham beat London and Roger, 4-6, 6-5, 8-6; Muller and Brandenburg W. O. from McCaulis and Rolls, Croft and Sephton W. O. from Read and Newland, Sienwright and Russell W. O. from Margobouth and Hardie, Simms and May beat Neeper and Johnson 6-3, 6-5; Rose and Begbie W. O. from Rigby and James; Hart and Baker W. O. from Fletcher and Fordyce, Coombs and Critchley beat Reynolds and Nicholson, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2; Bartlett and Hutcheson beat Cook and Wilson 6-3, 6-3; Clayton and Latimer W. O. from Lupton and Grafton, Marryatt and Skipwith W. O. from Calvocoressi and Clark, Hawkins and Sherwood beat Seale and Briggs, 2-6, 6-2, 7-5; Orr and McCormick beat Turner and Burge, 6-1, 6-4; Jansen and Pechey beat England and Tuke, 6-3, 6-2; Lowndes and McCormack W. O. from Slade and Mowbray.

### THIRD ROUND.

Wilkinson and Fox beat Milne and Stoneham, 6-5, 6-2; Croft and Sephton beat Muller and Brandenburg, 6-0, 6-1; Simms and May W. O. from Sievwright and Russell, Hurt and Baker beat Rose and Begbie, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3; Bartlett and Hutcheson beat Coombs and Critchley, 6-2, 6-5; Clayton and Latimer beat Marryatt and Skipwith, 6-0, 6-0; Orr and McCormick beat Hawkins and Sherwood, 6-2, 6-2; Lowndes and McCormack beat Jansen and Pechey, 6-3, 6-1.

### FOURTH ROUND.

Wilkinson and Fox beat Croft and Sephton, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3; Simms and May beat Hart and Baker, 6-3, 6-4; Clayton and Latimer beat Bartlett and Hutcheson, 6-1, 6-3; Lowndes and McCormack beat Orr and McCormick, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

### SEMI-FINALS.

Simms and May beat Wilkinson and Fox, 5-6, 6-2, 6-2; Clayton and Latimer beat Lowndes and McCormack, 6-2, 6-2.

### FINAL.

Clayton and Latimer beat Simms and May, 6-5, 4-6, 6-1.

## "B" CLASS SINGLES.

### FIRST ROUND.

J. P. Orr, plus 15, beat J. B. Remington, minus 15, 6-1, 6-0; R. Cook, Scr., W. O. from R. G. Abbott, Scr., E. M. Duggan, Scr., beat O. Quitman, 6-4, 6-5; R. P. Stoneham, Scr., beat E. Hauser, minus 15, 6-4, 6-1, J. W. Jossop, minus 4-6, G. E. O. de Smidt, plus 1-6, J. R. Graftom, plus 2-6, A. W. Baker, minus 15, C. E. Hoare, Scr., G. E. R. Slad, Scr., H. L. Cass, Scr., H. A. Eltoff, Scr., E. Erb, Scr., V. F. E. Fox, Scr., H. E. Brandenburg, Scr., F. K. Fordyce, minus 4-6, J. C. F. Wilson, minus 2-6, T. de C. Croft, minus 1-6, D. M. Turner, Scr., W. H. Rose, minus 3-6, and D. Rolle, minus 15, C. C. Sherwood, minus 2-6, C. A. G. Rivaz, Scr., L. M. Bayley, Scr., A. S. White, Scr., A. D. Shanks, plus 2-6, H. Agerupl plus 15, W. T. C. Huffam, Scr., F. C. B. Hawkins, minus 4-6, H. C. Quinn, plus 15, E. A. Johnson, plus 4-6, A. Briggs, plus 15, Byes.

### SECOND ROUND.

De Smidt beat Jessop, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4; Baker W. O. from Grafton, Hoare W. O. from Slade, Eltoft beat Cass, 6-3, 6-2, Fox beat Erb, 6-1, 6-0; Fordyce beat Brandenburg, 2-6, 6-0, 6-3; Croft beat Wilson, 6-2, 6-3; Orr W. O. from Cook, Stoneham beat Duggan, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4; Turner beat Rose, 6-3, 5-6, 6-3; Sherwood beat Rolle, 6-2, 6-3; Bayley beat Rivaz, 6-3, 6-3; Shanks beat White, 6-0, 6-1; Agerup beat Huffam, 6-1, 6-4; Quinn beat Hawkins, 6-3, 6-5; Briggs beat Johnson, 6-2, 6-2.

### THIRD ROUND.

Baker W. O. from de Smidt, Hoare beat Eltoft, 6-2, 6-1, Fox W. O. from Fordyce, Orr beat Croft, 6-1, 6-1; Stoneham beat Turner, 6-4, 6-4; Sherwood beat Bayley, 6-0, 6-2; Shanks beat Agerup, 6-3, 6-1; Briggs beat Quinn, 6-0, 6-0.

### FOURTH ROUND.

Hoare beat Baker, 6-0, 6-1; Fox beat Orr, 6-4, 6-1; Stoneham beat Sherwood, 6-5, 2-6, 6-4; Briggs beat Shanks, 6-1, 6-1.

### SEMI-FINALS.

Fox beat Hoare, 6-1, 6-1; Briggs beat Stoneham, 6-5, 6-4.

### FINAL.

Fox beat Briggs, 6-4, 6-2.

## DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

### SUCCUMBS TO CHARCOAL FUMES.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 5.

News received states that Mr. Wutzler, well-known hotel proprietor in India, had proceeded to Carlsbad for a water cure with an attendant.

While taking a hot bath in his hotel groans were heard issuing from the bathroom, and Mr. Wutzler and the attendant were found insensible, having been asphyxiated by the fumes of charcoal probably from the heating apparatus. Mr. Wutzler succumbed without regaining conciousness, but the attendant has recovered.

## A SUPER-SWINDLER.

### 1,000 CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST MONEYLENDER.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writing on April 15th states:—

A trial on charges of swindling, constituting a German judicial record in several particulars, opened here to-day. There are 32 defendants, of whom, however, only 19 put in an appearance at the court. The chief of them is a man named Huebner. For four years he ran a great moneylending agency called "Sparia," a joint stock company, whose business activities spread all over Germany and many other parts of the world. The other defendants were his agents.

Huebner stands charged with being a party to more than 1,000 cases of fraud, attempted fraud, and extortion. His agents are alleged to be connected with innumerable cases of the same nature, and to be accessories to Huebner's frauds. The complete charge covers 483 printed sheets of foolscap, and the State Prosecutor was given nine months' leave of absence to prepare it.

The 1,600 documents relating to the case made a huge pile on the table in front of the judge, and arrangements have been made for the presence of two substitute judges, in the event of the proceedings proving too much for one. Sittings of the Court to deal with the case have been fixed from now up to the middle of June. There will be 1,500 witnesses.

Huebner has had a remarkable career, in 1907 he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for frauds connected with the business he then ran, that of supplying loans and sporting information and tips. On that occasion 450 cases of fraud were mentioned in the charge. He has been before the Courts of several German cities in connection with his moneylending business, but has always managed to secure an acquittal.

During the last two years civil proceedings have been brought against him by deceived clients in more than 1,000 instances. To-day's proceedings were largely formal. In the course of the sitting several of the other defendants set forward the plea that they also were victims of the arch-swindler.

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## Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

BAI PIROJA.—Wife of Sorabjee D. Vacha and daughter of Mr. Rustomjee Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, died in London yesterday.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Thursday, May 7, 1914.*


## THE FAILURE OF THE TRUST.

Much capital has been sought to be made out of the claim that the "arterial" roads created by the Improvement Trust have been the means of improving the insanitary areas abutting on the line of alignment, as these arteries are in the nature of what the defenders of the Trust euphemistically call "ventilating shafts." But the areas that have thus been ventilated are very limited, and not to be compared in extent to those still thickly dotted all over the town, which are known to be hotheds, not of plague, but of other zymotic diseases. For instance, take Fort North. The Plague Commission was so struck by its pestilential character that, among other areas, this particular one was strongly recommended for immediate improvement. The Corporation has more than once urged upon the Trust the urgent necessity to have Fort North sanitarily improved, but the Trust has been so absorbed in the extravagant pastime of making "arterial" roads, that it has not yet found "resources" enough to take up even this one sanitary area, where every year in certain streets the plague inevitably claims its victims. But Fort North is only one out of scores of instances of areas which have remained unimproved. There were debates on the subject in the Corporation and that body in its representation of 1901 remarked as follows:—

It soon became apparent in the course of the debate, that the decision would depend upon the point how certain insanitary portions abutting on the different alignments were designed to be ultimately treated, which again would depend upon the extent of the general resources of the Board. There was a keen difference of opinion among the municipal representatives on the Trust Board, and it was obvious that the difference arose as they were practically at sea as to the future intentions of the Board with regard to adjacent insanitary areas. There was no doubt that, had the Board outlined its intentions in the future, the proper decision of the question would in the long run ensure economy of resources.

The fact is that from the very commencement of its operations, the Trust went forward without chart and compass. It failed to prepare beforehand a well-considered and well-digested scheme of a comprehensive character, which would embrace all insanitary areas, the improvement of which could be taken in hand according to urgency, while at the same time being in coordination with the entire plan. The chain of improvements had first to be constructed. The links required for the purpose were never thought out so that link might be connected with link. The Trust began its work without any such well-connected and well-coordinated plan. It has foundered on the rock of this fundamental blunder, and such indeed is the infatuation, that it still shuts its eyes to the need for taking seriously in hand the hundreds of improvements which have been hanging fire, and in regard to which Mr. Harvey, then Municipal Commissioner, was constrained to address the Chairman. Instead of such a comprehensive and co-ordinated plan, the Trust began to work on a very imperfect and scarcely commendable project secretly concocted by two prominent officials, one an engineer and another a Civilian. Prior to the inception of the Trust these two officers seem to have been secretly deputed, without the knowledge of the public keenly interested in the sanitary improvement of the city, to make a hasty survey and report thereon. The survey was hurriedly completed. The public knew absolutely nothing of it. Even the Board of the Trust, as a board, knew nothing of it with the exception of the first Chairman. He was in the confidence of the witches in the Secretariat who sat round the cauldron and boiled the report for executive action! The two officials were Sir James Campbell, Collector, and Mr. Playford Reynolds, Engineer. Now in a matter of this vital importance commonsense and English precedents, which were so much in evidence during the passage of the Bill in the Legislative Council, and on which such stress was laid by the chief sponsor, required that the report, however secretly hatched, should have been published for healthy discussion. But no such opportunity was allowed. The report and its plans were considered such sacrosanct documents that the pontiffs in charge of them were enjoyed to maintain the silence of the grave. Only the Chairman of the Trust was to take it as his sanitary gospel and act upon it. Thus, for the second time, the public were kept at arm's length by the authorities; that public which was most keenly interested and which had every right to know what were the plans and to offer suggestions, if necessary, to the Government. The plea for all this secrecy was that, had the report and the plans been made public, there might have been land speculation and prices might have been run up. But on the face of it the plea was untenable. It could not lie in the mouth of those who took their cue from the English Health Acts and Glasgow Improvement Acts, and other kindred enactments, to urge this plea, when we bear in mind that every scheme, before being taken in hand, had to be notified and discussed for months and even years, in Parliament before Parliament sanctioned it. Necessarily the public knew what lands were about to be taken and what the amount of the purchase. The representatives of the public in the Commons had the opportunity to criticise the scheme or schemes, and the amount of the purchase money. So that practically there was every advantage in first publishing the report and revealing the projects of improvement. But the worthies of the Bombay Secretariat and the Executive Members of Council were wiser in their generation and concealed from the public the very matter, which it was in their interest to know and criticise. Considerable discussion took place on this secret report and in reply to a communication by the Corporation it was said that "the Board much regret that the report of the result of the survey *is of a character that cannot be made public*, as it comprises a series of recommendations which, subject to further enquiry, will form the basis of the future operations of the Board which must necessarily be kept confidential." The commentary of the Corporation in its representation of 1901 on this subject is worthy of reproduction.

The reply is satisfactory so far as it recognises the necessity of "a comprehensive survey." But the Corporation believe that, when the Trustees say that the schemes already formulated by the Board have been framed on the lines of such a survey, they only refer to one made under the orders of the Government by Sir James Campbell and Mr. Playford Reynolds, the present Chief Engineer of the Trust. The Corporation venture to say that it is well known that it would be a misnomer to call the document prepared by these gentlemen by the name of a survey. In reality it is a report somewhat hastily carried out during a time of panic, containing recommendations by those two officers, both of them undoubtedly men of ability, though Sir James Campbell was not a professional engineer, and Mr. Reynolds had not any previous special knowledge of the city. But it would be seriously to misconceive the gravity of the task of propounding improvement schemes to accept the recommendations of two gentlemen, however able, which have never been subjected to discussion or criticism. The Board also do not seem to release that they should utilise a general sanitary survey for the purpose of setting up a provisional skeleton scheme for the whole city. . . . . The Corporation would further desire to point out that they fail to see what really useful purpose could be served by gravely treating the report in question as confidential. Even if it were possible to believe that such a report, passing through a number of hands in large public departments, could manage to preserve its sacred character from indiscreet and dishonest violation, the publication could prejudice no interest.

So far it will be seen that, apart from the exceedingly arbitrary and defective provisions of the Trust Act, the executive functionaries from the first adopted a policy of secrecy which was fatal to the very important object for which the Act was passed. They made no comprehensive survey, the utility and importance of which they were obliged to recognise; they had no chart and no compass of any reliable character to guide them, and they proceeded, not by co-operating with the public, but by secretive methods which the more they are examined the more they seem to be inexcusable. It is not astonishing that with such a bad beginning the Trust has has made colossal mistakes, landing them at last in a morass of financial embarrassments from which they have been unable to free themselves, despite the generous grant from the Imperial Government of half a crore of rupees which was intended for a general purpose, but which has been and is being misspent on another "arterial road" or "Eastern Avenue," christened Sydenham Road!

## INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1913-14.

The trade and navigation return for the official year ending 31st March 1914, just issued, shows a net import trade in private merchandise of 178.57 crores against 156.20 crores last year. This is equal to a growth in one year of 22.37 crores equivalent to 14.3 per cent. But a further closer analysis is essential in order to ascertain how far the increase is owing to the higher prices of commodities. The net imports of gold and silver for the same period was 29.57 crores, which is a decline of 14.59 crores over 1912-13, equivalent to 30 per cent. The exports of Indian merchandise amounted to 244.38 crores, which is slightly higher by 2.54 crores than in the preceding year, or an increase of only a little over one per cent. The significant fact to be noticed is the almost stationary character of the exports compared with 1912-13 which showed a growth of 20.03 crores over the previous year equal to 9 per cent.

The following figures of the triennium ending 31st March, 1914, measure the intensity of the import and export trade.

| | | Net Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 | Crores | Rs. 132.35 | 221.81 |
| 1912-13 | ,, | ,, 156.20 | 241.84 |
| 1913-14 | ,, | ,, 178.57 | 244.38 |

The statistics show the broad results of the triennial period as follows:—

Growth of Imports in two years 35.0 per cent.
Growth of Exports in two years 10.15 per cent

Thus exports have progressed at a materially slower ratio than imports. Part of the diminution of the exports should be attributed to the famine in the United Provinces. But the details of the trade will have to be closely examined on another occasion to ascertain the sources of the serious falling-off. Meanwhile the figures of the net imports of gold and silver for the triennial period may be noticed in the following table:—

| | | Net. Imports. Gold. | Net Imports. Silver. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-12 | Crores | Rs. 37.77 | 5.29 |
| 1912-13 | ,, | ,, 37.58 | 6.58 |
| 1913-14 | ,, | ,, 23.32 | 6.24 |

It will be noticed that there is a material decline in gold (net imports) to the extent of 14.45 crores compared with 1911-12, that is 30 per cent. On the other hand, silver shows an increase of 0.95 crores equal to 18 per cent. It should be remembered that all this is private treasure. It is clear that the declining exports have checked awhile the large imports of gold which were discernible two years ago. Some measure of the fall which may take place in gold during a severe famine may be formed from the statistics shown above, and ardent advocates of the wider use of gold and the larger accumulation of the metal in the Gold Standard Reserve will have to take pause before they venture to draw broad inferences from the narrowest of narrow data offered during the past years.

It is of interest to examine the balance of our foreign trade, simply as a balance, that is, excess of exports against net imports of private merchandise and gold and silver. These are the figures:—

In Crore Rupees.

| | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 191314. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exports ... | 221.81 | 241.84 | 244.38 |
| Net Imports | 175.41 | 200.35 | 208.14 |
| Balance ... | 46.40 | 41.49 | 36.24 |

It will be seen that the excess of exports in two years has receded by 10. crores equivalent to 21.9. Here then is ample food for business economists to ruminate upon. On the whole there is a check in the export trade as far as the balance of excess is concerned. But we have to contemplate what a year of severe famine of the character of 1896 may signify as to the effects on the export trade. The last severe famine occurred in 1900-1. And as we know famine on an average occurs once every 11 years, it need not surprise us or the Finance Ministers were such a famine to overtake India at any time. The due date is past and we should be wisely forearmed.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Mexican Situation.**

To-day's telegrams in reference to the crisis in Mexico do not throw much light on the situation, which seems nearly what it was a week ago. The only item of importance is the reported refusal of Villa to join forces with the Federals under any consideration in "repelling the Americans." It would be a mistake to place too much reliance on this report, for it is by no means unlikely that Villa, who is nothing if not astute, is playing a game of his own with the Americans. In the meantime, although Admiral Mayo is optimistic enough to think he can take Tampico with his present forces, that town is threatened with a danger more serious than bombardment by American warships or an assault by the rebel forces. Civil commotion has checked the transport of petroleum, but not the fountains from which the oil gushes up from the earth. Should it happen that even one of the great oil-reservoirs should be fired by malice or accident the consequences would be disastrous to the town and ruinous to the industry which is the principal source of Mexico's natural wealth.

**Oil Resources.**

Fifteen years ago the oil resources of Mexico were untapped. To-day, owing to British and American enterprise, the output exceeds 60,000 barrels a day. One well alone, the Second Eagle, is said to be pouring out oil at the rate of 26,000 barrels a day. Its predecessor, the First Eagle, was accidentally ignited, totally consuming the fuel. The recollection of that appalling accident adds to the present anxieties of the inhabitants of Tampico.

**The Panama Exposition.**

Mr. Asquith's sympathetic reply to the Deputation of M. P.'s in favour of the official participation by Great Britain in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 leaves room for hope that the suggestion, mentioned by Reuter to-day, to have a special Government pavilion at the Exhibition will be accepted. It may be recealled that in the beginning of March a memorial in this connection was first presented to the Prime Minister. The memorial was signed by over 350 members of the House of Commons, the signatures including considerably more than half the members of the Unionist party, over one-third of the Liberal party, practically all the Irish Nationalists and Labour members. It has also been approved by Mr. Bonar-Law, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Lord Edmund Talbot, the Chief Unionist Whip, showing that political opinion is almost unanimous in favour of participation in the Exhibition by the Government, and of the reconsideration of the refusal of the Government to accept the invitation of the President of the United States. The memorial further pointed out that the representations already submitted to the Premier by a committee of influential business men proved that on commercial grounds, and especially in view of the revised United States tariff, Government participation was desired by many important British manufacturers and merchants.

**Indian Competition in South Africa.**

The report of the Economic Commission (of which Professor Chapman of the Manchester University was the Chairman) appointed to inquire into the economic conditions existing within the South African Union, particularly with reference to the competition between Europeans and Indians, must once for all dispose of the hollow cry that has been raised by a section of the South African whites, and their friends in England and elsewhere, as to the harmful effects of Indian competition in these colonies. After careful investigation the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the complaint against Indian labour is unjustifiable, in the face of the facts that came to their notice. The Commissioners state that they "failed to discover evidence proving that white skilled labour has suffered seriously from the competition of Indians." On the other hand, "in initiative, resource, and as pioneers of control, the white races unquestionably stand pre-eminent," and if in some cases Indian labourers appear to have ousted whites, the Report says the cases should properly be regarded "as a filling of the gaps left by the attraction of the whites to superior situations, which superior situations could not have existed in the absence of competent people to fill the lower positions." In other words, the Commissioners' finding fully justifies the Indians' claim that the South Africans could not have been what they are at present, but for the skilful but cheap Indian labour available. It is to be hoped that henceforth no more will be heard of the bread of the white man being taken from his mouth by the Indian labourer. The advice of the Commissioners to the whites of South Africa, contained in the last paragraph of the Report, is well worth reproducing here:—

It is important that the rising generation of the whites should fit themselves to fill supervisory and highly skilled positions, so that such competition as may be felt in the future may force them upwards rather than downwards. The State and local authorities can assist movement in the right direction by providing educational facilities with reference to industrial needs. Success cannot be achieved by the white man in South Africa by keeping the coloured man down, but by raising himself up.

**Technical Education in Mysore.**

From the latest report on Public Instruction in Mysore it is clear that, particularly in regard to industrial and technical education, Mysore is, perhaps, doing more than any other State in India. During last year the number of industrial schools rose from 22 to 23, of which one is a Government institution, six are under Government management, thirteen are boys' schools and one is a school for girls, and ten are for boys, but unaided. A comprehensive scheme of elementary and advanced technical, industrial and commercial education was approved and partly introduced in the year. This includes the Chamrajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, the annual cost of maintaining which is nearly a lakh of rupees, a commercial school at Bangalore, and a mechnical engineering school at Bangalore. All kinds of trades and industries are taught. Sericulture is catching on, and small school farms are attached to some schools from which the pupils are bound to derive the highest benefit. Further, the charitable side of education is not lost sight of, 21 blind students and 14 deaf mutes being at present under instruction.

# RUSSIAN DUMA.

## SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

## SIXTEEN SOCIALISTS SUSPENDED.

### BUDGET SURPLUS OF 3¼ MILLIONS.

### PROVISION FOR NEW RAILWAYS.

### FINANCIAL SITUATION NO SECURITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 6.

There was a scene in the Duma yesterday when the Socialists protested against the intended prosecution of their leader M. Tcheidze for advocating republicanism from the tribune.

Sixteen Socialists were suspended for a fortnight and were removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms and guards.

The House rejected by 140 votes to 76 a motion to suspend the Budget debate until a law was passed assuring to members full freedom of speech in the House.

The Budget shows a surplus of 3¼ millions sterling, which will be expended in the construction of branch railways.

In concluding his speech the Reporter on the Budget recalled the speech made by the President of the Budget Committee a year ago when he said;—"We provide you with good finances. Provide us with a good policy."

The Reporter added, that since then the Government's policy had not improved and social dissatisfaction had increased.

In those circumstances the financial situation afforded no security unless the long-awaited radical reforms were begun.

DRUNKENESS IN THE ARMY.

A committee of high officers has been appointed to discuss the suppression of drunkeness in the Army.

## MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL,

### GUARDIANSHIP OF THE ELDER BOY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Mr. Robert Younger, continuing his argument in the Besant Appeal case, discussed the jurisdiction of the Madras High Court and submitted that in the case of the elder boy, Krishnamurti at least, there was no power to alter the guardianship vested in Mrs. Besant.

JUDGMENT CANNOT STAND.

LONDON, May 6.

The Besant Appeal case has been concluded. The Lord Advocate who appeared for the youths stated, that he had personally satisfied himself that the youths were extremely averse to returning to India.

Mr. Kenworthy Brown, on behalf of the respondent, argued upholding the judgment of the Chingleput Court.

The Lord Chancellor in giving judgment said, that it was his present view that the proceedings in the Court below had been altogether misconceived and had been brought in wrong form.

They therefore ought to fail without prejudice to any further proceedings which the father might take in proper form

Inasmuch as the boys were not represented, the issues were not properly framed and the mind of the Court was not properly directed to the true question, but it was not the fault of the Court.

Their Lordships therefore decided that judgment could not stand for the reason and only reason just discussed. Their Lordships would, give reasons at a future date.

## INDIAN ORDERLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

The King has received at Buckingham Palace four Indian orderlies accompanied by a British officer in charge of the party.

## FALSE WIRELESS CALLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, May 5.

The Navy Department and the Government of Formosa are closely investigating the origin of false wireless calls.

# ULSTER CONFERENCE.

## GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION.

### PREMIER MEETS UNIONIST LEADERS.

### A DISQUIETING FEATURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Several papers state that preliminary communications passed between the Government and the Opposition yesterday with a view to a conference regarding Ulster.

The "Daily Mail" says that Mr. Asquith met Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson and it is believed that Mr. Churchill was present.

MR. REDMOND NOT CONSULTED.

The "Daily News" states that Mr. Redmond was not consulted at yesterday's approach to fresh negotiations and adds that this is one of the several disquieting features of the political situation from a Liberal standpoint.

REVIVAL OF "DIE-HARD" MOVEMENT.

The same paper declares that a hundred Unionist members of the House of Commons met on Monday with the object of reviving the "Die-hard" movement.

## ENGLISH RACING.

### RESULT OF CHESTER CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aleppo | 1 |
| Annecy. | 2 |
| Gravelotte | 3 |

Betting:—Aleppo 3 to 1: Annecy and Gravelotte 100 to 6.

Won by a neck, four lengths between second and third. Seventeen ran.

## BOXING.

### AUSTRALIAN CHAMPION BEATEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

At Premierland in a twenty round contest "Joe" Jeanette beat Colin Bell, the Australian champion, on points. A huge crowd hooted the referee's decision for several minutes. It was a magnificent clean contest and Bell gave a really fine display.

## AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

### BAERLEIN WINS FINAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 6.

Baerlein beat Crane: Scores:—6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

### NORTHANTS DRAW WITH SURREY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Northants drew with Surrey, but gained a first innings victory.

## ALLEGED DEFAMATION AT POONA.

### EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 6.

Mr. S. B. Israel, District Magistrate Poona, to-day resumed the hearing of the case of alleged defamation brought by Mr. Swamy Rao, manager of the Clarke Industrial Works Ltd. against Mr. D. H. Bhat pleader, and Mr. Devdhar, Editor of the Dnyan Prakash.

As the magistrate intimated that the letter in question referred to matters which took place in 1912, the examination etc. of the complainant proceeded on these lines, the complainant's statements being verified from the books of the Company.

Answering the Court, complainant said that 46 shares had been taken up in 1912 by eight persons, half of whom paid voluntarily in full and the rest in part. No suits had been filed against any shareholders of 1912.

In re-examination by Mr. G. D. Naik, Advocate Bombay High Court, witness said, that the eight shareholders referred to had taken up 28 shares.

The judgment of Mr. Bharbhade, Small Cause Court Judge did not cover any member who had signed applications in 1912.

The balance of cash with the Company was Rs. 1,000 while the goods in stock amounted to about Rs. 400 and machinery and plant represented an outlay of Rs. 2,500. All the present directors had paid for their shares.

To-morrow has been set aside for the arguments of counsel.

# MEXICAN WAR.

## FIGHTING AT TAMPICO.

### VILLA ON FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

### REFUSES TO OPPOSE THE AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

L TORREON, May 5.

General Villa has absolutely refused to join the Huertistas in repelling the Americans declaring that the Huertistas provoked a foreign intervention for their own ends.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Admiral Badger reports that thirteen Americans are under arrest at Metlaloyuca and that the British Consul at Tuxoam is trying to obtain their release.

WILL HE RETIRE OR FIGHT?

VERA CRUZ, May 5.

Some refugees from Mexico City express the opinion that General Huerta has become despondent and is determined to retire on Thursday but others are of opinion that he will fight to the bitter end.

MEDIATION CONFERENCE IN CANADA.

MEXICO CITY, May 5.

The mediation conference will be held in Canada.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Mr. Bryan announces that the mediators in the Mexican trouble will meet at Niagara on the 18th. inst.

## FIGHTING AT TAMPICO.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Firing is continuous between the Federals and the Constitutionalists at Tampico.

Admiral Mayo says he would have no difficulty in taking Tampico with his present force if it is deemed advisable.

VESSELS FROM U. S. PORTS.

President Huerta has ordered the Customs officers in the state of Vera Cruz not to clear or enter vessels to and from the United States' ports.

## "FLAG WHICH SAVED OUR LIVES."

### NAMES OF PRESIDENT AND MR. BRYAN HISSED.

LONDON, May 6.

A New York message to the papers says that when six hundred American refugees from Mexico arrived at New Orleans, one waved and all cheered the Union Jack as "the flag which saved our lives."

The named of President Wilson and Mr. Bryan were hissed.

## HOME BUDGET.

### LIBERAL PROTEST AGAINST SUPPLEMENTARY BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

A number of Liberals have strongly protested to the Government against the prospect of an Autumn session to pass bills supplementing the Budget.

MR. LONG ON FINANCIAL METHODS.

Speaking at Holborn, Mr. Walter Long asserted that the Government's financial methods had driven money from the country. It was disgraceful for Mr. Lloyd George to say that he hoped the rich would make up the deficiency. Mr. Long marvelled at the quietude of the people in the face of the new finance.

ON HOME RULE.

Referring to Home Rule, Mr. Long said there was not a shadow of foundation for the fear that the Unionists were inclined to compromise on the matter. If the Bill was passed, a civil war was certain.

COUNTRY TIRED OF MULTITUDE OF OFFICIALS.

Mr. Steel-Maitland, in a speech in London, declared that the country was tired of the multitude of officials, five thousand more of whom would be created under the new Budget.

## MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

The P. & O. S. S. Mongolia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the

# PANAMA EXHIBITION.

## DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

### OFFICIAL PARTICIPATION BY BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Mr. Asquith receiving an influential deputation of M. P.'s in favour of the official participation by Britain in the Panama Exhibition promised to submit their views to his colleagues.

A suggestion of the deputation was that the Government should erect a special Governmental pavilion which would serve as a rallying point for Britishers from all parts of the Empire.

Mr. Asquith intimated that the Cabinet was likely to approve of this scheme, which would be in the nature of a complimentary acceptance of the invitation without committing the Government to much expenditure.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

### ALL STATES TO BE REPRESENTED.

MELBOURNE, May 5.

West Australia has decided to take part in the Panama Exhibition. All the States are now represented. The Commonwealth display will cost £60,000.

JAPAN TO SEND TWO WARSHIPS.

TOKIO, May 5.

Japan will send two warships for the inauguration of the Panama Canal.

## GOVERNORSHIP OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

### MR. OLNEY DECLINES OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Mr. Olney has declined President Wilson's offer of the Governorship of the new Federal Reserve Board.

## FENNER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

### ADMISSION OF TRUTH OF CHARGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Fenner has been committed for trial. He has made a statement admitting the truth of the charges.

In the Mansion House Police Court on April 8 the charges against Charles Edwin Fenner, 56, stockbroker, late of White Lion Court, Cornhill, were opened. There are over seventy charges of fraud (including alternative charges) against the prisoner. They mainly involve the conversion of shares. Lord Murray of Elibank is the complainant in a series of charges relating to Canadian stock, the sums alleged to have been converted being £5,189 £10,120, £7,145, £7,198, and £7,022. The prisoner is also charged with the conversion of money entrusted to him by Mr. Bosanquet for the purchase of American Marconi shares. These are the only charges in respect of American Marconis.

## VOLCANIC ERUPTION OFF ARRAKAN COAST.

### FORMATION OF A PERMANENT ISLAND REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The "Englishman" publishes an interview with Captain F. M. Austen, of the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessel Katoria, which first reported a volcanic eruption off the Arrakan Coast, and which arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon yesterday. The Captain said he sighted the eruption at close quarters last Friday between Kyaukpyu and Akyab. He believes it to have formed a permanent island and not one that will disappear. "From all appearances," he said "it is an island about a mile in extent and from 25 to 30 feet high. What confirms my conviction that it is an island," he continued, "is its proximity to the island of Boronga, and I should not be at all surprised if it is found to be a part of this island. Another thing that strengthens my belief is the earthquake report issued from Simla last week. For in that report it was stated that a shock came from about a thousand miles distant and Boronga island is just about that distance from Simla. Since no other report that would account for the shock has been made it is more than probable that this eruption was the quake recorded on the Simla seismograph"

Captain Austen said that the British India Steam Navigation Company had already asked the Burma Government to despatch a survey vessel to the scene of the eruption, which he said was a great danger to the vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

A telegram from Yenangyaung (Burma) states that Wild Friday, the American cowboy of Willison's Circus, whose feats with the bowie knife and the rifle have thrilled audiences in many parts of the world, died there on 29th April of heart disease. The American colony at Yenangyaung turned out in large numbers for the funeral. Wild Friday leaves a wife and two children in America.

# INDIAN CURRENCY.

## ITS ULTIMATE AIMS.

### MAINTENANCE OF EXCHANGE VALUE.

### PROVISION OF GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne, in the House of Commons to-day, asked:—"What is the ultimate aim of the India Office with regard to the Indian Currency system and what effective measures are being taken to reach the same."

Mr. Roberts said:—"The chief aim is the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee at sixteen pence and the chief measures are the provision of the Gold Standard Reserve, other sterling reserves for the regulation of coinage of rupees and the sales of drafts between England and India."

## INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS DELEGATES.

### MEETING WITH LORD CREWE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Lord Crewe will receive next Monday the delegates of the Indian National Congress, when the contemplated reforms of the Indian Council will be discussed.

The meeting with the members of the House of Commons has been fixed for Wednesday.

Sir William Wedderburn will give a breakfast in honour of the delegates on Thursday. They will afterwards attend a conference at which Lord Courtney will preside.

## GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, May 6.

The P. & O. Coy's steamer Macedonia, to-day shipped £26,000 gold for India.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The Calcutta Share Market to-day was rather dull. Transactions included:—

Banks,—Bengal National Rs. 21½. Coal,—Bhuskajuri Rs. 18; Bausjoars Rs. 9; Basanti Oakden Rs. 1½; Jumoni Rs. 5 1/8; Khas Jerriah Rs. 68½; New Beerbhoom Rs. 48; South Povindpore Rs. 8 7/8; Sendra Rs. 13 3/8.

Jute Barnagore (ord) Rs .65; Kamarhatty (ord) Rs. 117. Tea,—Dessai Parbut tea Rs. 109; Singer Rs. 57.

Miscellaneous,—Fort William Flour Rs. 23; Triton insurance Rs. 27. Debentures,—Auckland (Jute) Rs. 105, Union (Jute) Rs. 105½.

## COALFIELDS POWER SYNDICATE.

### ELECTRIC POWER LICENSE REVOKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May. 6.

In connection with the license granted to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., Managing Agents, Coalfields Power Syndicate for the supply of electric power, in the districts of Burdwan and Manbhum, the license so far as it applied to Burdwan has been revoked by the Government of Bengal and the Government of Bihar and Orissa propose to take a similar action regarding Manbhum.

## SECOND FINANCIAL SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

### MR. WILLIAM ROBINSON APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

In accordance with the suggestion contained in the Currency Commission report Lord Crewe has sanctioned the creation of a second Financial Secretaryship for the India Office and has appointed Mr. William Robinson to be the Financial Assistant Secretary thereto.

## DISPUTE ABOUT A WELL.

### HINDU-MAHOMEDAN DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 6.

A case relating to the right of the use of a well in Bazar Natha inside Lahore city, which at one time threatened to be a fruitful source of Hindu-Mahomedan friction has just been disposed of by the arbitrators, the Hon'ble Messrs. Mahomed Shafi and Ramsaran Das.

The arbitrators award is, that a screen should be put up midway in the well extending to the surface of the water and that Hindus and Mahomedans should each set up a pump on their respective sides.

# FIRE AT SEA.

## BRITISH STEAMER ABLAZE.

### 13 SURVIVORS RESCUED.

### ANOTHER BOAT STILL ADRIFT.

### NOT YET LOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 6.

The Cunard steamer Franconia has sent a wireless message to the effect that she has picked up a boat containing thirteen survivors of the British steamer Columbian, (Antwerp for New York), which caught fire at sea on Sunday night. With the survivors was the body of the Chief Steward.

Another boat containing the chief and second officers and seventeen men is still adrift.

SEPARATED BY SMOKE.

These two boats left the ship 200 miles south of Cape Race and became separated by smoke. The survivors are so exhausted that a coherent story cannot be obtained from them. For several hours the Franconia was searching for the missing boat, which had not been located late yesterday evening.

There were no passengers on the Columbian.

The crew numbered between sixty and seventy.

BURNT-OUT STEAMER SIGHTED.

HALIFAX, May 5.

A mysterious call for help has been received here. The German liner Seydlitz hastened to the spot near the Sable Island where she sighted a steamer seemingly burnt out. There was no sign of life on board.

LATER

The Survivors had been in the boat forty hours. The fire started on Sunday and almost immediately after it broke out, a series of violent explosions occurred and the wireless apparatus was destroyed.

SECOND BOAT PICKED UP.

LONDON, May 6.

The Manhattan has sent a wireless message announcing that she has picked up the Columbian's second boat containing Captain MacDonald and thirteen men.

The engineer was killed by an explosion and a seaman was drowned while leaving the ship.

The total number of rescued reaches 27. The Manhattan is searching for the third boat which contains nineteen men.

## CALCUTTA COAL DISPUTE.

### APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

At the High Court this morning Justice Chitty resumed the hearing of a rule obtained by Mr. V. M. Sason calling on Mr. P. F. Linton and Viscount Molesworth to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the business of Linton, Molesworth and Co. pending disposal of the suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendants. The defendants are coal merchants. The plaintiff alleged that he was taken in as a partner but subsequently not allowed to enter the firm. He then instituted a suit for accounts and claiming damages of five lakhs of rupees. His Lordship did not think that any case had been made out for the appointment of a receiver, moreover there was no damage or less to plaintiff, if the appointment of a receiver was refused.

The application was dismissed with costs.

## FASHIONABLE INDIAN MARRIAGE.

### MAHARAJAH OF SEKKIM AND BURMAN PRINCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

It is now definitely settled that the marriage will take place sometime in the beginning of next year of His Highness the Maharaja of Sekkim, who was recently installed, with Princess Marlat Limbin, daughter of Prince Limbin Mintha of the Royal family of Burmah.

The Princess, who is a grand-daughter of the Heir Apparent, and grand niece of King Mindoon, was for many years a resident of Allahabad with her parents, and is a thoroughly educated and accomplished young lady and was very popular in Allahabad society.

The family was permitted to reside in Rangoon about three years ago. The marriage will take place in Rangoon.

The Governor of Bengal arrives in Calcutta on May 11th and leaves for Darjeeling on the following afternoon.

# GHASTLY CAREER OF CRIME.

## THIRTY MURDERS.

## HORRIBLE STORY FROM AURANGABAD.

### MAHRATTA CULTIVATOR'S HIDEOUS DEEDS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AURANGABAD, May 5.

The British and Nizam's Criminal Investigation Department are at present engaged in investigating what may be termed an unparalled series of cold-blooded murders committed by a Mahratta cultivator, named Narayan Raghoo, a resident of a village in the Aurangabad district in H. H. the Nizam's dominions. Narayan Raghoo is a middle-aged man who owns a plot of land in his native village, which he cultivates. He is married and has a wife and three sons. Hitherto he had been looked upon by his neighbours as a respectable farmer and never suspected of being the demon in human form which the crimes recently brought to light have proved him to be.

His career of crime commenced about nine years ago, according to the version given by himself. At that time there lived in the village a religious ascetic sadhu who was addicted to smoking *ganja*, drinking *bhang* and also to smoking *dhatura*. Narayan made his acquaintance and used to visit him to indulge in a smoke. The sadhu confided to him the effects produced by *dhatura* seeds when smoked and when eaten. Narayan made up his mind to experiment for himself, but not on himself. The *dhatura* plant, though deadly poisonous, grows abundantly near most villages. It was not difficult for him therefore to procure some of the seeds for the purpose of his experiment. He collected a quantity and reduced them to powder, awaiting an opportunity to test their alleged efficacy.

HIS FIRST CRIME.

The occasion presented itself when he was going to a neighbouring village to attend a cattle fair. Two men of the village bent on a similar mission accompanied him. Narayen provided himself with a preparation made up of pounded rice, dhall, cocoanut chips and ground nuts, broiled in ghee with a flavouring of chillies and known locally by the name of *Chandra*. He mixed a quantity of the powdered dhatura seeds with the dainty, and, when the three travellers halted for the night on their way to the fair, he gave his two companions some of the *doctored chabeena* as dessert after their evening meal. Both of them unsuspectingly ate the proffered dainty, one partaking of a larger quantity than the other. The effect produced convinced Narayan that the sadhu had spoken the truth. One of his companions fell into a stupor, but the other who had feasted more liberally became violently mad, tore off his clothes and ran away in his delirium. His dead body was some days afterwards found in a well. Narayan pretended that the man threw himself in, but the relatives had their doubts and suspected Narayan of foul play. Nothing could be proved against him so he got through his first venture, though only an experimental one, successfully. The other man got over his stupor, but remembered nothing.

HOW OTHER MURDERS WERE COMMITTED.

Narayan lay low for a while and then commenced his murdering career. He used to frequent the weekly bazaars held at large towns or villages far away from his home, and hire a cart on the pretext of wanting to go to some place 30 or 40 miles distant. On the way he would surreptiously mix the dhatura with the food of the unfortunate cart driver, who became unconscious after he had eaten the poisoned victuals, and would be thrown out of the cart by Narayan either into a well or river or abandoned in a desolate part of the jungle, but not before Narayan had finished him off by throttling him to make sure he would not live to tell what happened. Narayan would then drive away in a different direction with the cart and dispose of it with the bullocks in a village several miles away from the scene of the murder and the place where he had hired it. The dead body in most cases would be eaten by wild animals, or would be putrified beyond recognition before it was discovered, if it was discovered at all.

THIRTY VICTIMS.

He continued this ghastly business for several years and is said to have owned up to having murdered no less than 30 victims all in the same manner. He extended his operations to the Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts in addition to exploiting the territories of H. H. the Nizam. During the last six months several cases having occurred in the Ahmednagar and Nasik districts, the police of these districts, aided by the Criminal Investigation Department, adopted special measures to trace what was suspected to be a gang of professional Thugs, and were able with the assistance of the Aurangabad police to trace Narayan and recover quite a number of the bullocks and carts he had disposed of.

The immunity Narayan enjoyed for so many years from being brought to book, was chiefly due to the inability to establish that the missing cart-men were really dead, owing to their bodies not being identified or traced. Narayan to cover his tracks used to strip the bodies of all their clothes and in some instances even burnt the faces to make recognition impossible. As most of the bodies were never traced and those that were traced could not be identified the fate of the missing individuals remained a mystery.

Credit is due to the Nizam's and British police for having brought these cases to light. Mr. Guider, C.I.E., and Mr. W. A. Gayer, the D. I. G. of Police, Hyderabad, were in Aurangabad a few days ago making enquiries. As the number of cases is so great it will probably take time for the investigations to be completed.

### CLEVER WORK BY POLICE.

DACOIT GANG BROUGHT TO BOOK.

(Associated Press.)

TINNEVELLY, May 6

Mr. F. L. Brigstocke, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate of Sermadevi, delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which a notorious gang of Marava dacoits of Kadupatti was prosecuted for receiving and retaining stolen property. On receipt of information the Nanguneri police raided the houses of the accused on suspicion and seized two cart loads of brass vessels and other article. A list of property recovered having been circulated to other police stations in the district claimants came from various villages and identified the articles as theirs, despite the clever attempts of the dacoits to efface the owners' names and inscribe their own on the vessels. The Magistrate convicted the gang consisting of the father, his four sons, and a grandson, and sentenced them under different counts to varying terms of rigorous imprisonment from four to two years, the ringleader being directed to notify his residence to police for four years after release. The Joint Magistrate complimented the police on their good work.

### STORM AT BARWANI.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARWANI, May 6.

A most terrific storm was experienced in Barwani yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. After severe heat a most terrific dust storm swept over the town followed by heavy rain, hale-stones, lightning and thunderstorms. Huge corrugated roofs with iron girders attached were torn off from Mr. Rivett's tent, flying like sheets of paper. Numbers of large trees were uprooted and carriages and carts on the road turned over. The fury of the storm lasted about an hour and damage was done to a great extent. Luckily up to the time of telegraphing no loss of life is reported. One European gentleman, Mr. A. Sydney Smith of Messrs Leach and Weborny, Bombay, had a very narrow escape, a corrugated roof falling near his feet.

### WAIVING OF AUDIT OBJECTIONS

GRANT OF DISCRETIONARY POWER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant to the Accountant-General and other heads of the Audit Offices some slight discretion in the matter of waiving audit objections when the amounts involved are so small as to be disproportionate to the trouble which will be caused by insisting on their recovery.

### KHOST OUTLAWS.

STRONG ACTION BY THE AMIR.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

It is understood that the Afghan authorities have returned to the British territory all captives held to ransom by the outlaws of Khost and action has also been taken against the outlaws themselves, many of whom have been taken to Kabul for trial. It is probable that Khostwals who have been held as hostages in the frontier jails will shortly be released.

## JEERING AT BOY SCOUTS IN PARIS.

ANARCHISTS CHARGED AND ROUTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 6.

Sixty boy-scouts in Paris were jeered at and stoned by two hundered Anarchists. The scouts charged the Anarchists with their staves and routed them.

## NEW COMMISSIONER OF SOMALILAND.

MR. GEOFFREY ARCHER APPOINTED.

LONDON, May 6.

Mr. Goeffrey F. Archer has been appointed Commissioner of Somaliland.

A research scholarship of the value of Rs. 60 per mensem will be awarded by the Government, Punjab annually to a Diplomate of the Punjab Agricultural College for post graduate study, provided a sufficiently promising candidate is forthcoming who will have to present a thesis after the scholarship period.

# HORRORS IN EPIRUS.

## 200 MOSLEM ALBANIANS' CRUCIFIED.

### CHURCH BURNT DOWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

DURAZZO, May 6.

The Epirotes have crucified two hundred Moslem Albanians in the Orthodox Church at Kodra, near Tepelini. They then burned the church.

### BRITISH SQUADRONS IN ADRIATIC PORTS.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 6.

The British squadrons which are visiting the Adriatic ports have been enthusiastically welcomed at Venice, Trieste and Abbazia, where the officials entertained them yesterday.

### RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

LAW STUDENT'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case was continued to-day before Mr. Panton at Hasting's House.

Atul Chander, the brother-in-law of the accused Dinesh, cross-examined by Mr. Bagram said that Dinesh was to have lived with his brother-in-law at 74 Suca Street, but he could not do so for want of accomodation.

Mr. Pugh in re-examining the witness asked:—"Whom did you see before deposing here?"

Mr. Bagram.—Mr. Pugh is putting all sorts of questions as to his conduct which he would not dare do in the High Court."

Mr. Pugh.—"Did you not say in the Lower Court that you had no acquaintance with Dinesh?"—"It is correct in this sense that I said I was not very intimate with him."

"What are you?"—"I am a law student."

"As a student of law you must have used the expressions correctly?"—"Dinesh was my relation and how could I state that I did not know him at all. What I meant was that I was not very intimate with him."

"Whom did you see in connection with this case?"—"A parawalla with the summons."

"Did you see a police officer before that?"—"I cannot follow what time you mean and what answer I am to give."

Continuing witness said he had seen the pleader a relative of Dinesh, who was managing the case for the defence. The pleader was also his relation. Witness had seen him three or four times before and after he had deposed.

deposed in the Lower Court. He had no talk with the pleader about the case.

"Although you knew then that he was looking after the case?"—"Yes?"

"Did you tell him what you could say?"—"No."

"Then how could he know?"—"I do not know."

To Mr. Bagram witness said,—"I identified Dinesh in th Lover Court and said there, that I had seen him twice or thrice. I do not think I have made statements in this Court inconsistent with that I stated in the Lover Court.

### CHAINS AND LASH

GERMAN PENAL CODE FOR BLACK TROOPS.

As a complement to the revision of the military penal code now in progress, the Imperial Chancellor published certain orders for punishments to be inflicted on the colonial troops in German East Africa, and these have roused a storm of protest among the parties of the Left in the Reichstag, writes the Berlin Correspondent of "The Standard."

Whilst stating that the Imperial German military penal code shall be applied in its generality, but that it shall be freely interpreted, and that in many cases unusual leniency shall be granted, the orders provide for a series of punishments, to which German opinion in general is by no means favourable. According to paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, in punishments of more than six weeks' imprisonment the convicted soldier (a black) may be sentenced to wear chains. This special punishment is explained as follows:—"The convicted man is removed from his regiment, and if he is on a march he wears chains, and if in camp he is bound near the watch." Another form of punishment, "Severe arrest," is defined as follows:—"The man is bound fast two hours daily. In this connection everything is to be done to avoid the appearance of cruelty." A foot-note explains that during this punishment the prisoner is to be "bound in an upright position either to a wall or to a tree, in such a manner that he can neither sit nor lie down."

The punishment that has excited most hostility, however, is flogging. A non-commissioned officer may inflict a punishment of 25 strokes without the soldier having the right to appeal, and any officer from colonel to a junior lieutenant on active service may inflict double this sentence.

### DEATH OF RANGOON NOTABILITY

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 6.

The death took place to-day at his capital of the Hon'ble Kkun Kyi K. C.I.E., Sawbwa of Mong Nai, at the age of sixty seven. He was formerly member of the Burmah Legislative Council.

### STANDING COMMITTEE.

TOLL FEES AT MAHIM AND SION CAUSEWAYS.

The weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding.

The Committee considered a report from the Commissioner on a letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez praying for the abolition of toll fees at the Mahim and Sion causeways, particularly in respect of cycles, on the ground that the Government had abolished all toll-bars on provincial roads in the Presidency.

The Commissioner in the course of his report on the matter, said:—The abolition of toll levied by Government on provincial roads does not affect the levy of toll by this Municipality. This toll is levied under section 190 of the Municipal Act and is payable on every vehicle brought into the City except those on which the tax leviable under section 180 has been paid and those which are specially exempted from the tax under section 181 of the Act. Vehicles of the descriptions specified in clauses (a), (e), (f) and (h) of section 181 of the Act are exempted from payment of toll and as bicycles belonging to the public do not come under the scope of these clauses they cannot be legally exempted from payment of toll. Unless the wheel tax leviable under section 180 of the Act were abolished, it would not in my opinion be reasonable to abolish the tolls at Sion and Mahim Causeways which are levied only on vehicles that have not paid wheel tax. The total receipts from wheel tax and tolls were for the past year Rs. 5,61,500 and in view of the very heavy expenditure on roads I am not of opinion that this source of revenue can be abolished."

It was resolved to record the Commissioner's report.

DEFINITION OF A TRUCK.

Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Company, had written a letter to the Committee regarding the levy of tax on a truck belonging to their mills (the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company) and plying on the ground within the compound walls of the mills for carrying bales of cotton of cloth from one place to another. They contended that the truck should be exempt from the tax.

In reporting on this letter, the Commissioner stated: In this case exemption is claimed under section 181 (*h*) of the Municipal Act. Exemption under this section postulates that the vehicle concerned (1) should be a "truck," and (2) that it should be used exclusively on premises appertaining to a factory, warehouse, etc. In the present case there is no evidence that the second requirement is not fulfilled and it may be assumed that the contention of the applicant is correct. As to the first point I have the honour to forward herewith a rough sketch of the vehicle in question from which it will be seen that it should more properly be called a van than a truck. "Truck" according to Webster is a "low carriage for carrying goods, stone and other heavy articles," whilst "van" is a "large, light, covered waggon for the transportation of goods and the like." A truck is generally understood to be a vehicle with small metal wheels suitable for propulsion by hand and hardly capable of being used on the roads. The trucks used in factories, workshops, warehouses or on railway premises are almost invariably of this description, and the legislature evidently had this sort of vehicle in view while framing Clause (*h*) of section 181 of the Municipal Act as the word "truck" without any alternative is there used in connection with these establishments. The vehicle in question has large wooden wheels, is drawn by bullocks, and is suitable for use on the roads and cannot therefore be exempted from payment of the wheel tax under section 181 (*h*) of the Act."

It was resolved to reply to the applicants in terms of the Commissioner's report.

Dr. Sukhia had given notice of his intention to move.

### THE FIRE BRIGADE APPEAL.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am rather surprised to read in your this morning's paper a letter by Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, President of the Municipal Corporation, appealing to the public of Bombay to contribute to what he states to be a special fund with a view to give a bonus of a months salary to the officers and men of the Fire Brigade. The suggestion of a Fund is no doubt deserving attention but I fail to see why the appeal should be only,—and even that by a President of the Corporation,—for payment of a mouth's salary as a bonus, when the Corporation can well afford out of its various funds and grants to meet a small expenditure as six thousand and odd rupees for this purpose.

What is really and appreciably wanted is that some fund should be started from the income whereof the families of those losing their lives in the discharge of the duties could be helped by way of monthly grant. I am informed the Municipality grants compassionate allowance to the widows and children of those, who contribute while in service to the Pension Fund and lose their lives while in discharge of the duties. If as appealed for by Sir Fasalbhoy, a fund has to be started it should be to provide for the widows and children and those who may be injured and crippled or otherwise incapacitated during the execution of their duties. If such a fund is started it would no doubt be supported not only by those who have been saved by the efforts of those brave men but by the public,—generous as it is,—of Bombay.

Lastly as to the men being "poorly paid" since an authority like that of the leading citizen of Bombay has that they are, I would respectfully suggest that the Corporation be moved to revise the scale of the salaries of the men.—Yours etc,

G. H. VARTAK.

May 6.

### COLABA COTTON FIRES.

TW

Bombay has evidently not seen the end of the cotton fire epedemic yet, for yesterday the Colaba Green was the scene of two fires. The first of these was at 4-40 p.m., when a Hindu employed by Gaddum and Co., noticed smoke issuing from the Indian Cotton Trading Company's Apollo Godown on Arthur Bunder. An alarm was instantly raised, and the Bombay Salvage Corps were able by the aid of chemicals to extinguish the flames before it could cause any extensive damage. The cotton was insured with the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 40.

The second alarm came an hour later, the scene this time being jetha No. 64 situated on Seniper Gulli, Colaba, which is owned by Messrs. Mitchell and Co. A cooly in their employ first noticed the smoke issuing from a stack of about one hundred bales of Bengal cotton, and raised an alarm which was at once responded to by the Salvage Corps and the Fort and Colaba Fire Engines, whose services however, were not requestioned, as facilities available were immediately employed and the fire put out, but not before thirty-five bales were damaged in varying degree, seven by the fire and the rest by water, the total estimate of which is Rs. 1,000. The cotton was insured with the North British Fire Insurance Company, and the fire-damaged bales were taken charge of by the police and removed to the station.

### ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

No less than 4,000 panes of glass were broken in Fort William by the storm on Tuesday evening.

Lady Carmichael has excited keen competition among the juvenile Pahari lace makers of Sittong, near Kurseong, by offering a substantial prize to the girl who produces the finest piece of lace before Her Excellency leaves Darjeeling.

A close season has been declared in the United Provinces for all deer—cheetal, sambhar, karkar para and goud—from the 1st April to 15th September, and for all antelope—black buck, chinkara, charsingha and nilghai—from April 15th to July 15th.

The "Hindu" understands that Mr. Nugent Grant, barrister-at-law, has been offered and has accepted the post of Government Pleader, Madras *vice* Mr. Napier, appointed temporary Judge of the High Court, on the understanding that he should confine himself to Chamber practice in private cases.

The total chilli cultivation in Burma is given as 69,023 acres. Most Burmese households have a few chilli trees near their houses. They grow without any care, and produce an article of which every one must partake at every meal.

A marriage has been arranged between the Maharaja of Sikkim and the Princess Ma Lat of Limbin, daughter of the Limbin Prince. Owing to the recent death of His Highness's father the marriage will not take place till the period of mourning expires, near the end of the year.

Mr. B. Sanjiva Rao, formerly a professor in the Central Hindu College and now Principal of the Hindu College, Jaffna, has been appointed Principal of the Kayastha Pathshala at Allahabad. Mr. Sanjiva Rao is a graduate of Cambridge University, who competed unsuccessfully for the Indian Civil Service examination.

Only the Headquarters and a wing of the 16th Rajputs have been sent to Fort William. The remainder of the Regiment remains at Jubbulpore. This has led to the belief that the Indian Infantry Regiment which is to garrison the Fort has not yet been definitely settled upon.

The difficulty of sailing boats on the Hughli was again shown at the Port Defence Regatta on Saturday. Four or five boats entered in the sailing race across the river, but owing to the strong incoming tide and a stiff wind blowing up stream, a motor launch had to bring the craft in to prevent them from being carried away up the river.

Some remarkable figures have been reached by Messrs. Macmillan in the sale of the four translations they have published of works by Rabindranath Tagore. "Gitanjali" is in its twenty-fourth thousand and selling steadily; "The Gardener" is in its ninth thousand; "The Crescent Moon" in its seventh; and the philosophical volume, entitled "Sadhana," in its sixth.

The annual report of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore, which is affiliated to the D .C. M. Society of India, for the year 1913, shows that some progress was made in various directions. The Panchama colony shows signs of expansion. Acknowledgment is made with gratitude of the new Darkast rules, which affect the Panchama comunmity favourably.

# GHASTLY MURDER AT ARRAH.

## SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

### YOUNG REVOLUTIONARIES AT WORK.

### OFFSHOOT OF DELHI CASE.

(Associated Press.)

ARRAH (BEHAR), May 6.

In consequence of the clues discovered among the documents seized in connection with the Delhi Conspiracy Case three young Hindus, of whom one has been granted conditional pardon, have been placed on trial at Arrah charged with the murder of a Sadhu and his servant at Nimej in 1913.

Mr. Manuk, barrister-at-law, of Bankipore, opening for the prosecution, said that the crime was committed by members of a revoluntionary society, apparently intimately connected with the society, now the subject of investigation in the Delhi case. Four young men had travelled from Jaipur to Nimej in Behar to plunder the reported wealth of a local Mahant. The murders were committed on the night of March 20th, 1913. On the following morning a relative of the Mahant's servant-boy found the boy's body in a room with his throat cut and a large quantity of blood on the gaddi. The Mahant's body was found in a padlocked room with twenty-one knife wounds on the neck and other cuts on the body. Unsuccessful attempts had apparently been made to open an iron box, but the only things missing were a clock and a cup of insignificant value. Descriptions were circulated of four upcountrymen who had been staying at the temple and had disappeared, and a reward was also offered but up to July no clue was found and the case was considered closed. In February, 1914, the house of Abad Behari in Delhi was searched in connection with the Delhi Conspiracy Case and in the list of names to whom seditious pamphlets were sent was that of Arjunlal. The name also appeared in a list found at Raghubir's house in Lahore.

house in Lahore Arjunlal was arrested, sent to Delhi, and subsequently released.

ARRESTS AT BOMBAY AND POONA.

Further enquiries showed that three years before he started a Jain school at Jaipur and later went to Indore with four pupils. One of these, Sheonarain, was traced to Bombay and arrested. He stated that a secret society had been started by Arjunlal and the present accused, Vishnu Dutt, and that he had heard that four members viz. Motichand, Manikchand, Jorawarsingh and Jaichand had killed a Sadhu near Moghulserai a year before. The police arrested Motichand at Indore and Manikchand at Poona. They were identified by the servant of the Mahant. The police then traced the journey of the four youths from Jaipur to Benares and Mirzapur, where Vishnu Dutt, the abettor, left them, and thence to Nimej. They also traced the return journey in April. Vishnu was arrested at Mirzapur and his confession was recorded at Indore. The police hoped shortly to arrest the remaining two principals. Respecting Arjun, though the Crown was morally convinced he actively participated in aiding and abetting, the evidence unfortunately did not justify placing him in the dock.

APPROVER'S NARRATIVE.

The accused Manikchand, approver, then gave his evidence detailing the journey and the crime. He said he gagged the boy in the guest room of the Math while the other three accomplices went to the Mahant. The Mahant began to shout but was immediately silenced. Presently the three returned and one of them cut the boy's throat with a penknife. All the four went to the gaddi where the Mahant was lying in a pool of blood. They carried him into his room and laid him on a charpoy. The key in the coil of the Mahant's hair would not open the safe, so they tried to force the lock open, but became frightened. They sunk their bloodstained clothes in the well and decamped.

The Magistrate granted an adjournment to give an opportnuity to produce the absconders.

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Taj Building, Bombay.

# THE COTTON FIRES.

## FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

### ANALYSIS OF CHARRED BALES. RESULTS NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

The Edwardes Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the cause or causes of the recent outbreaks of fire at the Colaba Cotton Green resumed its work yesterday morning. There was a full attendance of the members.

Mr. E. J. Whiting, in charge of the Colaba Fire Brigade Station, examined by the Chairman, said he had been in this service for the past eighteen months. He had been present at all the cotton fires this year; in fact, he was the first to get there.

NOT INCENDIARY FIRES.

Asked if he had any idea or theory as to the cause of these fires witness said he thought that they were due to natural causes. He was not inclined to think that some person set the cotton on fire. This answer applied to all the fires, except the fire in the Slate Godown A1, where the flames made him suspicious. He had no experience of cotton fires before he took up the present appointment.

To Mr. Clayton, witness said that in certain cases the fires were put out almost immediately after they began. In none of those cases had he had anything to go on as to the cause of the fire.

Mr. Clayton:—Looking to the place of fire and the condition of the bale after the fire was put out, had you had no reason to believe that it was caused in a particular way?—No, in the majority of cases, the seat of the fire was in the middle of the stack.

He had seen the place where the fire had originated in the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, witness continued still replying to Mr. Clayton. He had also seen what position the bales that became ignited occupied. One of these bales was against the wall. It was about three feet from the road and about six inches from the wall. There were other bales immediately adjoining the wall. The fire there had originated in a corner, and charred bales had touched the wall.

Mr. Clayton:—Even in a case of that description you say you are of opinion that the fire may be attributed to natural causes?—Yes.

Proceeding witness said in all cases where the fire was quickly put out, it occurred on the outside of the bale. He knew of no cases in which it had occurred anywhere but outside. In some cases it had touched the ends. Some of these ends were covered with gunnies and some were not. Where the fire had spread rapidly, it had started from the end of the bale.

Mr. Clayton:—Noticed no particular instances where you can say for certain that it is impossible that this fire was due to unnatural causes; have you noticed any instance of the reverse, where you can say it is impossible that the fire was due to any other but natural causes?—No.

To Mr. Wacha, witness said that he knew there had been one large conflagration in cotton of a destructive character due to natural causes in Liverpool.

Mr. Wachā—What do you mean by natural causes, spontaneous combustion or some mysterious cause of nature into which we can not penetrate?

The witness made no reply but the chairman remarked that perhaps the witness had no experience about that.

BLUE FLAMES.

To Mr. Narotam Morārji witness said that in one case only, namely in Godown A1, he had noticed blue flames. In that case it appeared as if salt had been put on the fire.

To Mr. Mann, witness replied that on this occasion salt water was used, but not on this particular fire.

To Mr. Leslie, witness said that the blue flames were noticeable before the salt water had been used.

On being asked by Captain Higham to describe the colour of the flame, witness said that it was a bluish flame surmounted by a tint of orange—that was when he broke open the door.

Mr. Wacha—Have you noticed the colour of the fires when huge conflagrations take place?—In some cases I have.

What is generally the colour in huge conflagrations of cotton?—Ruddy orange.

Replying to Mr. Narotam, witness replied that when salt water was used, the colour changed into slightly bluish.

To Captain Higham, witness said that when he broke open the door of Godown A1, the flame he saw was similar to the flame produced by salt water being poured on the fire.

RAPIDLY SPREADING FIRES.

To Mr. Purshotamdass Thakoredass, witness said that during these fires he saw nothing peculiar to attract his attention, but he could say that some of the fires, considering the extent, seemed to spread very rapidly. He could name three fires which spread very rapidly; they were (1) the hydraulic press godown fire (2) the fire in Dallaporta and Patel's Jetha, and (3) the fire in Godown A1.

To Mr. Leslie, witness said he had no idea at all as to why they spread so rapidly. They spread extraordinarily rapidly.

To Mr. Purshotamdass, witness replied that he was of opinion that he had got the call as quickly as possible.

Mr. Leslie:—Do you say that of the hydraulic press godown too?—No, there was a little delay in giving us a call on that occasion; when I got there, a part of the roof was off.

To Mr. Wacha, witness said he had no experience of fires spreading so extraordinarily quickly.

Can you give any reason why these fires spread so extraordinarily quickly?—The only reason is the nature of the stuff. All depends on whether it was noticed in time. I am not in a position to say what causes brought on this extraordinary quickness.

SLACKNESS OF SUPERVISION.

Replying to the chairman, witness said that slackness in supervision by the ramosis on patrol duty by not giving a call for some time could be assigned as a reason for the quick spread of the fire. From the fact that it spread very quickly it could not be said that the cotton was set on fire by somebody. In his opinion, the outbreaks of fire were due to natural causes, but the spread of these fires was due to slackness in supervision.

To Captain Higham, witness said he did not think the flames he saw on these occasions were due to gunnies. There was some flames when gunnies burnt, but after that there was a glow until the bale burst open and the little flame was fanned by the wind.

To Mr. Muller, he said that so long as the hoops remained after the gunnies had been destroyed there was a glow, but the flame went on when the bale broke open.

Answering Dr. Mann, witness said that the majority of the big fires had in his opinion originated from the centre.

To Mr. Clayton, witness said that the small fires had broken out on the outside of the bales. In the majority of cases, the second bale had caught fire. It was about four feet from the ground, and two feet six inches from the outside.

Mr. Wacha—Has it ever struck you what should be the cause of these fires originating from the centre?—No, I have never thought of it. Assuming that the fires were due to natural causes he added, they would arise even if supervision of a more stringent character were adopted.

To Mr. Purshotamdass, witness replied that practically there was no difference between the fires last year and the fires this year, except that this year there were more fires. There was more cotton on the green this year than last year. This additional cotton on the green did not come in the way of the brigade's operations. There was always plenty of room.

To Mr. Clayton, witness replied that there were never so many bales as to hinder their operations, but the bales were so closely stacked that they assisted the spread of fire. The bales were more closely stacked this year.

EXPERIMENTS ON CHARRED BALES.

Professor Turner, of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, was the next witness examined. He said he was a professor in chemistry. Examined by the Chairman, he said he had examined two bales of cotton, one whole bale and one piece. The piece was a large charred portion of a bale. He had made some experiments on that.

What are the results of those experiments?

The witness—I do not think it is desirable to publish them.

The chairman thereupon asked the representatives of the press to withdraw, and the witness' examination was proceeded with *in camera*.

Mr. C. M. Ross of the Royal Insurance Company, was then examined *in camera* and the Committee adjourned until this morning.

## ARTIFICIAL NOSES.

REMARKABLE OPERATION.

At a sitting of the conference of the Surgical Association at Berlin on April 15, Professor Koenig, of Marburg, described a new method of providing with noses those who have either lost or never had them. He does not, of course, pretend that the artificial organs have aesthetic perceptions, but they at least offend none, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

Before dealing with his own invention the professor pointed out the disadvantages of the old method of patching up defective noses with portions of skin from the forehead, cheeks, or arm. He said that the appendages produced in this manner were merely finfie-weather noses. So long as nothing happened to disturb their equipoise, they served their ornamental purpose very well, but even strong wind was enough to make them flap over on one side. The "prudest Roman nasal organ" might suddenly collapse at the most critical moment, and, greatly to the discomfiure of its owner, become what the Germans graphically term a "potato nose."

In order to prevent the possibility of such a contretemps, the professor tried various experiments. He first used the cartilage of the lobe of the ear as a prop for artificial noses, but this did not prove quite satisfactory. Eventually he found what he wanted in a thin fragment of sternum and of two ribs attached to it. With this he formed a sort of scaffolding, or framework, on which the flesh of the artificial nose was supported. The breast bone portion supplied a bridge and the dividing wall between the two nostrils, while the wings of the nose were held up by the rib attachments. Up to the present this strange rhinoplastic operation has been a complete success.

In the small cause court at Hyderabad (Sind) Professor Hashmatrai Lekhraj Chhablani, M.A., has filed a suit against the authorities of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, claiming Rs. 420 being his salary for the vacation. Professor Chhablani was in the service of the college for eight months and after the vacation he resumed his duties but before drawing his vacation pay he gave a mouth's notice, whereupon the college authorities did not allow him to draw the vacation pay on the ground that he had not completed a year's service and hence was not entitled to vacation. A commission has been appointed to record the evidence of the defendants at Lahore.

# HIGH COURT.

## BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

### SECOND VACATION SITTING.

A special vacation sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Batchelor sitting as the Commissioner.

LIQUOR SHOPKEEPER AND HIS CREDITORS.

Re insolvent Narayen Bhicaji Vandeker, Mr. Gupte appeared for the opposing creditors Bhagvat Tullock and Co., in support of the rule granted by his Lordship on the 15th ultimo to show cause why the order for interim protection should not be set aside.

Mr. A. Kapadia opposed the rule.

The opposing creditors, in the course of their affidavit, alleged that the insolvent who had a country-liquor shop in Bombay borrowed Rs. 3,000 from them, saying he wanted the sum to pay the fees of the Collector's license and the distillery fees. Out of this he repaid only Rs. 200, whereupon the creditors filed a suit to recover it. A consent decree for Rs. 2,700 was obtained, on the insolvent undertaking not to alienate or dispose of his share of the family property. He had, however, not yet paid this money, though during the interval he had had an income of Rs. 5,000. His intention was to defraud the creditors, and his statements were not made in good faith, because the shop belonged to him, though he said it was otherwise.

The insolvent, in the course of his affidavit, said the shop was joint family property, and it was taken in his name by his father only because the latter already had one shop in his name, and could not have two at a time under the licensing rules. He had got only Rs. 1,750, though he had given a note for Rs. 3,000, and he had not borrowed the money to pay the license fees with. The very fact that the opposing creditors had consented to take Rs. 2,700 showed that they had not paid Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Kapadia contended that there was nothing to prevent the insolvent from taking the order.

Mr. Gupte said the interim order had been granted on the last occasion but immediately after he had obtained the rule referred to above. The conduct of the insolvent was such as to disentitle him to the protection. The insolvent had not acted in good faith.

His Lordship discharged the rule with costs and confirmed the interim order.

ARRESTED DEBTOR'S PETITION.

Re Ramji Gopal Tindal—Mr. Kapadia applied for a provisional interim order under Rule 90 of the Presidency Insolvency Act, for his client, who, he stated, had been arrested in execution of a decree obtained by Messrs. N. Nazir and Co., and detained in the Civil Debtors' jail. This rendered it impossible for his client to file his schedule. Mr. Kapadia prayed that the usual notice required in such cases might be dispensed with, and his client be granted a fortnight's provisional interim order.

Mr. J. D. Davar, who appeared on behalf of Messrs. Nazir and Co., stated that his clients were carrying on business as landing contractors of gunpowder. Ramji Gopal was a tindal employed in their firm, and had received a sum of Rs. 1,000 in advance. He went to his native place, where he bought some property and built a house. On his return he begged his employers to allow him to pay back the money by instalments of Rs. 20. His employers, however, refused to accede to this request as they contended he had behaved dishonestly; and they obtained a decree against him, in execution of which he was arrested. He could very easily have prepared his schedule if he wanted to do so. Under Section 25, Clause 1 of the Presidency Insolvency Act, it was imperative that the insolvent should file his schedule in order to obtain the benefit of the interim order.

His Lordship said there was no reason to waive the rule in favour of the petitioner, and rejected the application.

A MORTGAGE CASE.

Re Mangaldas Motiram and others.—Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Mr. Framroze Mehta, of Messrs. Munsukhlal, Jamsetji, Hiralal and Co., solicitors, made an application on behalf of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, for an order authorising Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Assignee of the estate and effects of insolvents Mangaldas Motiram Lalkasan and Jagmohandas Motiram Lalkasan, to sell and convey to the applicant the equity of redemption and the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents' immovable porperties, situated at Colaba and Kamatipura.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh, in the course of his affidavit, said that he had various and extensive money dealings with the insolvents and their brother Gordhandas Motiram. By an indenture of mortgage of December 14th, 1899, the insolvents waived, released and relinquished in favour of the applicant whatever rights, interest and benefit they had in the said properties, so that he could secure repayment of Rs. 1,04,459-11-6, which he advanced. They also mortgaged to him, securing the repayment of the sum, several other properties. The interest was to be at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the payments were to be made every three months. In the event of default, they were to be capitalized and treated as principal, and to carry interest as such principal. On or about the date of the said mortgage, the insolvents and their brother Gordhandas Motiram executed in favour of their creditor one Ishwardas Tribhovandas, a second mortgage of all the above properties for securing repayment of Rs. 50,000, with interest, which Ishwardas had advanced to them. No portion of the principal amount of this mortgage, nor any interest thereon, had been repaid as yet. In July, 1900, Mangaldas Motiram and Jagmohandas Motiram applied for the benefit of the Act, and all their estates and effects became vested in the Official Assignee of Bombay. About the end of 1900 Gordhandas left Bombay, and resigned his agency for India of the Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada, and was re-employed by them as their salaried officer at Madras. He thereafter applied for the benefit of the Act at Madras and his estates and effects became vested in the Official Assignee of Madras. When he left Bombay, he was largely indebted to the Company, which amount was paid by the applicant and debited to the mortgage account. In consideration thereof the Company transferred to the applicant Government Promisory Notes of Rs. 30,000. With a view to avoid the trouble of keeping accounts or of going to Court for getting it foreclosed, by his letter of 17th November, 1913, the applicant proposed to Mr. Sethna to part with the equity of redemption in the immovable property, and the right, title and interest of the insolvents. Mr. Sethna asked him to make this application to the Court. The said equity of redemption had no value. Besides that, after making a purchase of the same, the applicant would have to undergo further trouble and incur further costs for buying in the right in equity of redemption of Gordhandas Motiram from the Official Assignee of Madras, and thereafter he would have to come to some sort of settlement to make his title complete to the immovable properties. He therefore prayed as stated at the outset.

His Lordship granted the order as prayed for.

ADJUDICATED INSOLVENT.

Re G. S. Mukadam, a Hindu inhabitant of Bombay.—Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for Harilal Lovji Kapas and other petitioning creditors, and applied for adjudication of Mukadam, whose whereabouts were not known, and who owed Rs. 2,975. Mukadam had, it was alleged, absconded from Bombay, and deprived the creditors of the means of communication with him.

Mukadam was adjudicated an insolvent.

## LONELY LIFE IN LONDON

BISHOP'S PLEA FOR TYPISTS.

The duty of the Church towards the army of workers living lonely lives in London was the theme of one of the Bishop of London's addresses at three hours' service in St. Paul's Cathedral on good Friday.

"Nothing is sadder," he observed, "than the solitary life of vast numbers of people fighting for a living in London. The Church has yet to learn one of its greatest functions, and that is perfect brotherhood. We are members of a great family. We have been a great failure up to now.

"What solitary person can you go and cheer and sit with? What about lonely boys in banks who are in lodgings far from home? What effort do you ever make to be good to them? What about typists in London, struggling to get a living? Do you women do anything for them? That is a question we have to ask at the foot of the Cross."

Why, he asked later, should not the example of some of the great laymen of London to do something to help those poorer than themselves be followed? "I am tired," said one man to him, "of writing cheques. Give me something that I may do myself." He (the Bishop) gave him six invalids to look after in East London.

He did not know why there were rich and why there were poor. It might be in order that the rich might be made unselfish by giving to the poor; and the poor might have their hearts touched by the wonderful generosity of the rich.

The Bishop also touched upon the Irish question, remarking, "If Ulstermen were absolutely just to the Nationalists, without taking any side or saying which is right, there would be a far easier and better chance of righteousness and lasting peace. God grant that the calm and quiet of Easter May bring a true Christian spirit into the political world."


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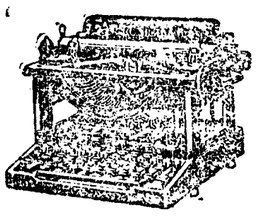

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# SPORT AT HOME.

## LEAGUE RESULTS AND ARMY CUP FINAL.

## ENGLAND v. FRANCE.

## GOLF DURING EASTER

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The First League matches during the holidays call for no very lenghy comment. The decisive win (4—2) of Sheffield United when visiting Preston North End settled the fate of the North Enders, who will accompany Derby County into the Second Division.

The doings of Chelsea have pleased their supporters during the holidays, the London club having shown capital form when beating Blackburn Rovers (the leaders) and Bolton Wanderers. Mention must also be made ofthe big triumph of Middlesbrough over Tottenham Hotspur. The latter had to do the travelling, and, admitting this to be a handicap, it was surprising to find Middlesbrough score six times without response.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

The gain or loss of a point means much to Woolwich Arsenal and Bradford just now, the two being engaged in a neck and neck race for promotion. Bradford gained a point on Saturday, as, whilst the Yorkshire club beat Huddersfield (2—1), Woolwich could only draw (0—0) on visiting Leeds. This gave Bradford a three points lead, but Woolwich picked up a couple of points on Monday by beating Stockport (4—0), whilst Bradford lost (1—0) on visiting Notts Forest. Thus there is only a point between the clubs, Woolwich having a game in hand.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Swindon and Crystal Palace look like fighting out the Southern League championship to the very last day of the season. Each drew on Saturday, Swindon having to visit Millwall, whilst Watford entertained Crystal Palace. This left the leaders absolutely level, but Swindon gained a point on Monday. The Wiltshire club received Merthyr Town, and put on three goals without response, whilst the Crystal Palace men could only draw on visiting Brighton.

ARMY CUP FINAL.

The King's deep personal interest in his soldiers, whether it be in their work or in their play, was again manifested on the afternoon of April 13, when his Majesty went specially to Aldershot to witness the final tie for the Army (Association) Cup, the teams engaged being those of the Hampshire Regiment and the Army Service Corps (Woolwich).

The King was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the royal party motored to Aldershot from Windsor, arriving at the Army Football Ground, Queens avenue, just before 3.30, the time for the match to commence. The proceedings attending the visit were quite informal. There was no military ceremony and nobody was in uniform, save and except, of course Thomas Atkins himself, and he, for the most part was content to appear in sober khaki.

It was a wonderful scene, nevertheless, that their Majesties saw. Thousands of people who were unable to get into the ground filled Queen's-avenue when the royal motor cars drove up. Almost all the population of Aldershot seemed to be there, and their welcome of the royal visitors was impressive. The ground itself had been filled for hours; it is supposed to provide accommodation for 12,000, but there must have been nearer 20,000 present—a curious, dappled crowd, khaki and black, with splashes of vivid scarlet. The band of the Black Watch played to while away the time of waiting, and at intervals the pipers and drummers of the same fine regiment paraded the ground discoursing wild, martial music, and going by with superb swing and swagger. When their Majesties came on to the ground they had a magnificent welcome. Thousands of soldiers sitting on the grass inside the ropes as the Royal Standard was broken from its masthead sprang to their feet as if by word of command, and when the National Anthem had been played three tremendous cheers were given, orderly, soldierly cheers that split the air like volleys of musketry.

HONEST, STRENUOUS FOOTBALL.

A good hefty lot, and they played honest. Strenuous football, as soldiers ought to play it, in true sporting spirit, without quarter, and also without unfair tactics. Nobody hesitated to use his weight, but the absence of any penalties for fouls shows that it was used fairly. The game was closely contested and always interesting. On the run of the play the Hampshire men ought to have won; their forwards were the cleverer line and they were more often attacking than their opponents, especially in the second half, when the Army Service men were a goal to the good; but they were up against a defence that was very sturdy, wonderfully sound, and really skilful, and, try as they would, they could not penetrate it. The defence on both sides was admirable, but there was a better understanding between the Army Service Corps men. The Hampshire forwards were a well-balanced lot, fast and clever and full of pluck, but they finessed too much, tried to be too clever—a fatal cup-tie mistake. Only two forwards on the A.S.C. side came prominently into the picture, Sayers and Sergeant Williams. They made an excellent right wing, and they won the match for their side by means of the best bit of combined play of the afternoon, taking the ball right up the wing between them for Williams to shoot a magnificent goal. The Hampshires did nearly all the attacking in the second half, and with the ball bobbing about in the A.S.C. goalmouth, the result was in doubt up to the very last moment.

When the whistle blew the immense crowd surged on to the ground to see the cup presented to the winners. A space in front of their Majesties was kept clear by a picket of soldiers, into which the teams, with considerable difficulty, managed to squeeze their way. The presentations were made by the Queen—a silver replica of the cup and gold medals to the winners and silver medals to the runners-up. There was another fine demonstration of loyal affection when their Majesties left the ground.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Tottenham Hotspur 3 goals, Bolton Wanders 0, at Tottenham.

Newcastle United 0, Blackburn Rovers, 0, at Newcastle.

Sheffield United 3, Middlesbrough 2, at Middlesbrough.

Sunderland 2, Manchester United 0, at Sunderland.

Liverpool 1, Derby County 0, at Liverpool.

Burnley 2, Everton 0, at Burnley.

Manchester City 3, Aston Villa 1, at Manchaster.

Preston North End 2, Bradford City 1, at Preston.

Gillingham 3, Southampton 1, at Gillingham.

Norwich City 0, Reading 0, at Norwich; Queen's Park Rangers, 1, Coventry City 0, at Coventry.

Swindon Town 3, goals, Merthyr town 0, at Swindon.

Crystal Palace 0, Brighton and Hove Albion 0, at the Crystal Palace.

Reading 0, Portsmouth 0, at Reading.

Southampton 1, Millwall 0, at Southampton.

Bristol Rovers 2, Queen's Park Rangers 1, at Bristol.

Exeter City 0, Plymouth Argyle 0, at Exeter.

Norwich City 2, Gillingham 0, at Norwich.

West Ham United 1, Cardiff City 1, at Upton Park.

Southend United 1, Coventry City 1, at Southend.

West Ham United beat Millwall by 3 goals to 2, at Upton Park.

Northampton beat Watford by 2 goals to 0, at Northampton.

Merthyr Town beat Exeter City, at Merthyr, by 1 goal to 0.

Appended are the League tables corrected up to and including April 11 :—

LEAGUE DIVISION I.

Results to Saturday, April, 11 (Inclusive).

| | Pd. | Won. | Dn. | Lt. | Goals. For. | Ast. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blackburn R. | 36 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 76 | 41 | 48 |
| Aston Villa | 36 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 62 | 47 | 42 |
| Bolton Wan. | 37 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 64 | 51 | 41 |
| W. B. Albion | 36 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 42 | 40 | 40 |
| Oldham Athletic | 35 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 50 | 42 | 39 |
| Middlesbrough | 36 | 17 | 5 | 14 | 70 | 59 | 39 |
| Sunderland | 36 | 16 | 6 | 14 | 60 | 50 | 38 |
| Chelsea | 35 | 15 | 7 | 13 | 43 | 50 | 37 |
| Bradford City | 36 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 37 | 37 | 36 |
| Newcastle United | 36 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 38 | 45 | 36 |
| Sheffield United | 35 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 59 | 56 | 35 |
| Burnley | 36 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 58 | 47 | 35 |
| Everton | 36 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 45 | 52 | 34 |
| Tottenham H. | 36 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 50 | 58 | 34 |
| Liverpool | 35 | 13 | 7 | 15 | 43 | 55 | 33 |
| Manchester City | 36 | 13 | 7 | 16 | 45 | 50 | 33 |
| Sheffield Wed. | 35 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 50 | 67 | 31 |
| Manchester U. | 34 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 47 | 59 | 30 |
| Preston N.E. | 36 | 11 | 5 | 20 | 44 | 67 | 27 |
| Derby County | 36 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 54 | 69 | 26 |

LEAGUE DIVISION II

| | Pld. | Won. | Dn. | Lst. | Goals. For. | Ast. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Notts County | 37 | 23 | 7 | 7 | 76 | 34 | 53 |
| Bradford | 36 | 21 | 3 | 12 | 64 | 46 | 45 |
| Woolwich Arsenal | 35 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 48 | 36 | 44 |
| Leeds City | 35 | 18 | 6 | 11 | 72 | 44 | 42 |
| Barnsley | 35 | 17 | 7 | 11 | 47 | 41 | 41 |
| Clapton Orient | 35 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 45 | 33 | 40 |
| Bristol City | 36 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 50 | 47 | 40 |
| Hull City | 36 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 52 | 36 | 39 |
| Bury | 36 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 38 | 36 | 39 |
| Wolverhamptom | 36 | 17 | 5 | 14 | 47 | 50 | 39 |
| Fulham | 36 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 45 | 42 | 36 |
| Grimsby Town | 35 | 13 | 7 | 15 | 42 | 52 | 33 |
| Stockport C. | 36 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 51 | 54 | 33 |
| Birmingham | 36 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 44 | 55 | 33 |
| Blackpool | 36 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 30 | 38 | 31 |
| Huddersfield Town | 35 | 10 | 8 | 17 | 41 | 51 | 28 |
| Glossop | 36 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 49 | 64 | 26 |
| Lincoln City | 37 | 10 | 6 | 21 | 36 | 63 | 26 |
| Leicester Fosse | 36 | 11 | 3 | 22 | 44 | 59 | 25 |
| Nottingham Forest | 36 | 7 | 9 | 20 | 35 | 72 | 23 |

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

| | Pld. | Won. | Lst. | Dn. | Goals. For. | Ast. | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swindon Town | 36 | 21 | 6 | 9 | 80 | 40 | 48 |
| Crystal Palace | 36 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 56 | 31 | 47 |
| Reading | 35 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 43 | 32 | 42 |
| Northampton | 35 | 11 | 19 | 5 | 43 | 35 | 41 |
| Plymouth Argyle | 35 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 44 | 39 | 41 |
| West Ham. U. | 35 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 56 | 52 | 39 |
| Brighton & Hove | 35 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 41 | 41 | 39 |
| Queen's Park R. | 34 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 41 | 39 | 37 |
| Portsmouth | 35 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 48 | 42 | 37 |
| Southampton | 36 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 54 | 52 | 36 |
| Exeter City | 35 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 37 | 35 | 34 |
| Cardiff City | 35 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 44 | 42 | 34 |
| Norwich City | 36 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 48 | 47 | 34 |
| Gillingham | 36 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 47 | 47 | 34 |
| Millwall | 34 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 45 | 50 | 32 |
| Bristol Rovers | 36 | 10 | 9 | 17 | 44 | 65 | 29 |
| Southend U. | 36 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 40 | 66 | 29 |
| Watford | 35 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 47 | 51 | 27 |
| Merthyr Town | 35 | 7 | 9 | 19 | 32 | 57 | 23 |
| Coventry City | 36 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 39 | 66 | 23 |

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

| | Pld. | Won. | Lst. | Dn. | Goals. For. | Ast. | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Celtic | 33 | 26 | 3 | 4 | 68 | 11 | 56 |
| Rangers | 35 | 25 | 6 | 4 | 73 | 28 | 54 |
| Hearts | 36 | 22 | 6 | 8 | 68 | 28 | 52 |
| Morton | 36 | 25 | 9 | 2 | 75 | 48 | 52 |
| Airdrieonias | 36 | 17 | 7 | 12 | 67 | 38 | 46 |
| Falkirk | 36 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 65 | 50 | 45 |
| Dundee | 36 | 17 | 14 | 5 | 57 | 52 | 39 |
| Third Lanark | 32 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 39 | 42 | 32 |
| Raith Rovers | 36 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 54 | 53 | 30 |
| Clyde | 36 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 41 | 44 | 30 |
| Kilmarnock | 35 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 45 | 65 | 29 |
| Ayr United | 35 | 12 | 18 | 5 | 50 | 67 | 29 |
| Motherwell | 34 | 11 | 17 | 6 | 46 | 58 | 28 |
| Partick Thistle | 34 | 10 | 17 | 7 | 34 | 46 | 27 |
| Hibernians | 34 | 11 | 18 | 5 | 52 | 67 | 27 |
| Aberdeen | 35 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 35 | 52 | 27 |
| Queen's Park | 32 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 48 | 71 | 25 |
| Hamilton Acad. | 34 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 44 | 63 | 22 |
| Dumbarton | 35 | 8 | 21 | 6 | 41 | 85 | 22 |
| St. Mirren | 34 | 8 | 23 | 3 | 37 | 70 | 20 |

### RUGBY FOOT BALL.

In the first match of their Easter tour the Barbarians met Penarth, at Neath, on April 10, and were beaten by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Cardiff beat the Barbarians, at Cardiff, on April 11, by 6 points to 5; Swansea beat the Harlequins, at Swansea, by 7 points to 0.

Swansea beat the Barbarians, at Swansea, on April 13, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (17 points) to 1 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 points).

Headingly beat Gloucester, at Gloucester on April 10, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points). Llanelly beat Belfast Collegians, at Llanelly, by 7 tries (2 points) to 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Cardiff beat Harlequins, at Cardiff, on April 13, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0.

Cardiff beat Leicester, at Cardiff, on April 15, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Old Merchant Taylors beat Devonport Albion, at Devonport, on April 11, by 1 dropped goal and 2 tries (10 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Llanelly beat Leicester, at Llanelly, by 5 tries (15 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Swansea beat Northampton, at Swansea, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Newport beat Neath, at Newport, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Bristol beat Headingley, at Bristol, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0.

Gloucester beat Abertillery, at Gloucester, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Bath beat Cheltenham, at Cheltenham, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Northumberland beat Bordeaux University, at Newcastle, by 3 goals and 4 tries (27 points) to 4 tries (12 points).

Barbarians beat Cheltenham, on April 14, by 19 points to 5, at Cheltenham.

Cardiff beat Headlingley by 14 points to 6, at Cardiff.

Newport beat Abertillery by 11 points to 4, at Newport.

Bath beat Leicester by 14 points to 3, at Bath.

Neath beat Northampton by 18 points to 3, at Neath.

Aberavon beat Bristol by 11 points to 4, at Bristol.

Coventry beat Burton by 3 points to 0, at Coventry.

ENGLAND v. FRANCE.

England's Rugby representatives finished up the season by easily defeating France, thus having won all four international matches of the season. The match was played at Colombes (Paris) on Easter Monday before upwards of 25,000 spectators.

The hopes of a home win were high when a Frenchman got over in the first five minutes, the try being converted. The visitors soon asserted themselves, and an even struggle was seen until two minutes before the interval, when the scores were 8 points each. Poulton then got over, and the try being converted, England crossed over with an advantage of 5 points.

In the second half England had matters all her own way. The French scrum proved altogether too light, and did not get the ball during the second half more than five times, and nearly every time the English backs got going, Poulton and Lowe being most conspicuous, and scoring most of the tries.

For France, Capmau, Andre and Forgues scored, and for England Lowe (three tries), Poulton (four tries), Watson and Dingle got over.

The French players and many of the spectators declared that the English XV. was the best that had ever been sent over.

Contested at a fine pace from start to finish, the match produced very hard play. In the last quarter of an hour, however, the English backs played in brilliant fashion and their attacks could not be resisted.

Lowe's pace enabled him to score three tries. When Poulton obtained the ball he was seen to great advantage in making openings for his colleagues. At back Johnston came in for some severe handling, Pierrot knocking him out in the second half, after Johnston had got rid of the ball, which drew a caution from the referee.

Final Scores read :—

England ..... 39 points.
France ..... 13 points.

THE TEAMS.

ENGLAND.—Back : R. Johnson, three-quarters: C. N. Lowe, J. H. D. Watson, R. W. Poulton Palmer, A. J. Dingle; halfbacks: F. E. Oakley, W. J. A. Davies; forwards: L. G. Brown, H. C. Harrison, J. E. Greenwood, R. L. Pillman, S. Smart, A. L. Harrison, A. R. D. Sykes, Le Stone.

FRANCE.—Back : S. Caujolles; three-quarters: R. Lacoste, G. Pierrot, L. Besset, G Andre; half-backs: C. Larribeau, M. Burgun; forwards: Faure, Lebrera, Forgues, Iguintz, Leuvielle, Bascon, De Beyssac, Capmau.

Referee: Mr. J. Games (Wales).

### GOLF.

The Easter meeting of the Frinton-on-Sea Club was begun on April 10, when the Hamilton challenge gold medal (scratch) was won by Mr. W. G. C. Munsie with a score of 82.

At the Royal Ascot Club's spring meeting on April 13 the thirty-six holes competition for the aggregate prize was won by Capt. H. C. Frith with a return of 180 minus 30 equal to 150.

At the spring meeting of the Royal St. George's Club at Sandwich on April 11 Lord Charles Hope won the Cinque Ports gold medal for the best scratch score with a return of 75. The Club Memento competition, under handicap, was won by Sir H. Seton-Karr with 82 minus 8 equal to 74.

The Royal St. George's Club's spring meeting was continued at Sandwich on April 13, and the spring medal for the best scratch score of the day was won by the Hon. Michael Scott with a return of 75. Mr. H. L. Farrer won the Saunders challenge bowl, under handicap, with 87 minus 12 equal to 75.

The spring meeting of the Royal St. George's Club at Sandwich was concluded on April 14. The tie for the Mills cup was played off, and resulted in the victory of Sir Henry Seton-Karr, 85 minus 8 equal to 77, over Lord Charles Hope, 78 plus 3 equal to 81. The match-play foursome tournament for the Sidgwick cup was won by the Hon. Michael Scott and Mr. W. T. Toynbee.

The Easter meeting of the Royal Portrush Club was continued on April 13, and there was a record entry for the Alexander Cup, in which Mr. J. Flynn, 86 minus 8 equal to 78, and Mr. J. K. Boal, 83 minus 5 equal to 78, tied for first place.

The Easter meeting of the Felixtowe Club was continued on April 13, and the results were :—Tomlene Challenge Cup.—Commander R. F. White, 80 minus 2 equal to 78; Dr. C. G. Havell, 91 minus 12 equal to 79; Mr. D. S. Crowther, 78 plus 2 equal to 80. Edinburgh gold medal (scratch).—Capt. H. E. Hambro and Mr. D. S. Crowther tied at 78.

The Easter meeting of the Royal St. Davids Club was continued at Harlech on April 13, and the Easter Cup was won by Mr. H. B. Stokoe (Oxford University) with a score of 78 plus 1 equal to 79.

The Easter meeting of the Cromer Club was concluded on April 13, when the John Scott gold medal (scratch) was won by Mr. Fairfax L. Davies with a score of 83.

The semi-final and final rounds of the match-play singles tournament of the Royal Cinque Ports Club for the Lord Brassey challenge cup were played at Deal on April 14. In the semi-final round Major A. E. Bewes (handicap 2) beat Mr. G. L. Mellin (plus 2) at the nineteenth hole; and Mr. F. A. Worth (plus 1) beat Dr. J. A. Menzies (4) by 3 holes up and 2 to play. In the final round Major A. E. Bewes (2) beat Mr. F. A. Worth (plus 1) by 1 hole.

The Easter meeting of the Royal West Norfolk Club, at Brancaster, was concluded on April 15. In the final round of the thirty-six holes competition for the Prince of Wales challenge cup (handicaps limited to 12) Mr. J. Schofield beat Mr. W. W. Rhoades by 5 holes up and 4 to play.

In the final round of the Warwickshire Club's tournament for the Queen Victoria cup, at Warwick, on April 15, Mr. S. B. V. Jones (handicap 20) beat Mr. F. W. Clive (plus 1) by 4 holes up and 3 to play. Mr. Jones also won the captain's prize.

In the competitions open to military members of the Bramshot Club, on April 15, the scratch challenge cup was won by Capt. W. Green (1st Black Watch Regt.) with a score of 79, and the next best scores were :—Major Richardson (Army Service Corps), 82, and Col. Wolfe Murray (Highland Light Inf.), 85.

### BILLIARDS.

Melbourne Inman well deserved his victory in the match against H. W. Stevenson. It was of 17,000 up for £200, Inman finally winning by 33,221 points. He had never before beaten Stevenson in a level match, so that his great win naturally pleased him. At one time it looked as though a draw would result, both players being so far behind their proper proportion of points. Inman "beat the clock," however, and his stamina enabled him to plod on when play was spread over seven hours on some days. Inman made one break over 400, but, speaking generally, neither man was brilliant.

The rivals are again meeting this week, the last heat of the London Tournament bringing them together. Stevenson got well off the mark, and during Tuesday afternoon's session he was nearly one thousand in front. Inman did much better in the evening, scoring 1,084 to 304 by his rival, so that the scores were level when play ended for the day. Inman was seen to much advantage on Wednesday evening, averaging 68 for a return of 1,098 points, so that, when the half-way stage was reached, he held an advantage of nearly one thousand.

That premier prize in the London Tournament would go to Newman was made clear some time ago. He won every one of his heats, finishing up by defeating Diggle. The latter had a break of 517, and an average of 46,24 for the game, but Newman did even better, with the splendid average of 50.24. Newman also secures the top prize for the greatest number of merit breaks during the tournament, and it seems that John Roberts is about right in perdicting that the youngster will attain championship rank in due course.

G. Gray has been rather out of the picture since he was so unexpectedly beaten by Reece in the first heat of the Championship Tournament. He is now opposing E. Diggle, in a match of 2,000 up, Diggle with 1,000 points start, ivory balls being in use. The young Australian is shaping much better than in the championship heat and of the afternoon of the second day he returned an average of 77, and virtually drew level during the evening session, whilst steady play enabled him to take the lead before the half-way stage.

Matters are very interesting in the boxing world just now, and the pastime was never in such healthy state.

### RACING.

Enormous holiday crowds attended the various race meetings held on April 13 in brilliant weather, but it was not a favourites' day generally speaking. At Kempton Park one of the two favourites to get home first was Mr. P. Nelke's China Cock in the principal event, the Queen's Prize. Mr. E S. Wills's Eugenist won the Lancashire Steeplechase at Manchester, Mr. R. Farquharson's Bed Level the Birmingham Spring Handicap at the Midland meeting, and Mr. J. Rogerson's Bethlehem the Gosforth Park Juvenile Stakes at Newcastle.

The Jubilee Hurdle Handicap, the chief event at Manchester on April 14, fell to a strong favourite in Mr. Kennedy Jones's Castleton. At Birmingham the Marquess of Zetland's two year old Sir Thomas beat a big field in the Sutton Plate.

Captain Canny D. S. O. has won the King Alfonso. Gold Cup with his horse Victoria at the Andalusian Spring Meeting at Campaments.

At New Market on April 15, the following were the results :—

Crawford Plate won by Lord Villers's Est King Visitors' Plate won by Lord St. David's Forward III, Fitzwilliam Stakes won by Mr. Buset's Roseland Biennial Stakes won by Mr. Russel's Polycrates.

### BOXING.

An unusual match claimed attention this week, when an English amateur tackled G. Carpentier, of France. The affair arose out of the Carpentier v. Wells bout, when the latter was knocked out in 1 min. 13 sec. About this time, G. Mitchell, a stalwart Yorkshireman, of 6ft. 3 in. in height, won the Northern Counties Amateur Championship, and some of his friends expressed the opinion that he could do better against Carpentier than Wells did. The outcome of the talk was an arrangement by which Carpentier agreed to accept £200 for the purpose of putting on the gloves with the Yorkshireman. The bout was decided in Paris on Tuesday, and was of short duration. Carpentier was just as much in earnest as in his important bouts, and, going for his man at once, knocked him down. Mitchell rose, and doggedly came on, only to be upset three more times, whereon his seconds threw a towel into the ring as an acknowledgement of defeat. The bout lasted 1 min. 35 sec., so that Mitchell actually lasted longer than Wells. He was quite outclassed from a scientific point of view, but the 200 privileged spectators were filled with admiration for his pluck.

Carpentier deserves a word of praise for his sporting action in "obliging" Mitchell, as many champions would decline to risk anything for such a sum as £200. The Frenchman, by the way, has definitely declined an offer of £10,000 and expenses for three contests in Australia.

France and England were also in opposition in another direction, a number of London amateurs opposing French rivals in a series of bouts in Paris on Saturday. This time England had the best of matters winning three out of five bouts. Mayne (England) showed up well against Siartahous (France) in the bantam-weight, the bout being stopped in his favour during the third round. England also won the light and middle-weights with Zoller and Mansergh, both on points. France was to the fore in the feather and heavy-weights, Schoogel beating Edwards on points in the former, whilst Pau took the latter from Richardson, the bout being stopped in the sixth round.

### OTHER ITEMS.

TENNIS.

Reuter telegraphed from New York on April 11 :—Mr. Jay Gould, the world's tennis champion, to-day beat Charles Sands, the challenger, in a match for the national championship in three straight sets. The score was 6—0, 6—0, 6—2.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

England beat France in Paris on Saturday April 11 by 6 goals to 0.

W. Kinsella, of New York, and C. (Punch) Faire played an exhibition tennis match at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, early in the week, the former winning by 3 sets to 2.

England again proved too strong for France in this season's international hockey match at Paris, the visitors winning by 6 goals to 0.

The final of the gentlemen's singles at the Cannes lawn tennis tournament brought A. F. Wilding, of New Zealand, and Norman Brooks of Australia into opposition, the former winning in three straight sets.

D. Resta, on a twelve-cylinder Sunbeam, and L. G. Hornstead, on a 200 h. p. Benz, finished practically together in a 5½ miles race at the Brooklands track on Easter Monday, their time representing a speed of 103 3/4 miles per hour.

Looping the loop, and upside-down flying is now quite common at the Hendon Aerodrome. Several aviators gave such exhibitions on Monday, G. Hamel looping the loop twenty-two times.

A great deal was expected of Antipas in the Ashley Plate, but the two-year-old son of Rai Herode was well beaten by Colour System, the winner conceding 8 lbs., which makes Mr. Cunningham's colt one to remember in future.

The Henley Regatta stewards do not look kindly on an all-Australian eight competing at the regatta, and have announced that no entry can be accepted unless the crew represents a club affiliated to a union having an agreement with the Henley Regatta Committee.


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| „ White do. do. | 3 | 0 |
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| Port Wine, Red | 1 | 12 |
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| Demestica, Vin de table, Red | 1 | 10 |
| Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red | 1 | 12 |
| Achaea, Vin de table, White, (very old) | 2 | 8 |
| Morea, Vin de table White | 1 | 8 |
| Demestica, Vin de table, White | 1 | 12 |

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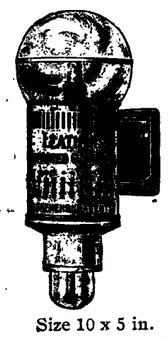

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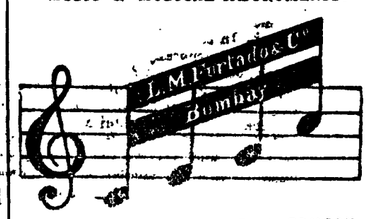
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## COST OF MODERN SENTIMENT.

### A WOMAN'S CRITICISM CONCERNING THREE GREAT ISSUES.

"We are rising on the crest of a great wave of sentiment, rising swiftly, strongly, and without fear. When the wave breaks, we may find ourselves submerged and in some danger of drowning; but for the present we are full of hope and high resolve," writes Agnes Repplier in the "Atlantic Monthly."

"Thirty years ago we stood in shallow water, and mocked a little at the mid Victorian sentiment, then ebbing with the tide. We have nothing now in common with that fine, thin conception of life and its responsibilities. We do not prate about duty and domesticity. Humanity is our theme. We do not feel that fastidious distaste for repulsive details which made our grandparents culpably negligent. All knowledge, apart from its quality, and apart from our requirements, now seems to us desirable. Taste is no longer a controlling force.

TO-DAY'S SENTIMENT.

"The sentiment of to-day is social and philanthropic. It has no affiliations with art, which stands apart from it—a new experience for the world. It dominates periodical literature, minor verse, and serious fiction; but it has so far given nothing of permanent value to letters. It is strong politically, and is echoed from all party platforms. It is sure of a hearing, and it is held too sacred for assault. It is a force to be reckoned with, and to be controlled.

"It is capable of raising us to a better and clearer vision, or of weakening our judgment, and shattering our common sense. If we value our safety, we must forever bear in mind that sentiment is a subjective and a personal thing. However exalted, and however ardent, it cannot be accepted as a weight for justice, or as a test of truth.

THREE ISSUES.

*"The three issues with which our modern sentiment chiefly concerns itself are:—*

*"The progress of women;*
*"The conditions of labour; and*
*"The social evil.*

"Sometimes these issues are commingled. Always they have a bearing upon one another."

WAS IT I?

"A little poem called 'The Factories,' published in "McClure's Magazine," gives an almost perfect example of the modern point of view, of the emotional treatment of an economic question, and of the mental confusion which arises from the substitution of sympathy for exactness.

" 'I have shut my little sister in from
life and light
(For a rose, for a ribbon, for a
wreath across my hair),
I have made her restless feet still
until the night,
Locked from sweets of summer, and
from wild spring air:
I who ranged the meadow-lands, free
from sun to sun,
Free to sing, and pull the buds,
and watch the far wings fly,
I have bound my sister till her playing-
time is done,—
Oh, my little sister, was it I?—was it
I?

" I who took no head of her, starved and
labour-worn,
I against whose placid heart my sleepy
gold-heads lie,
Round my path they cry to me, little
souls unborn—
God of Life—Creator! It was I! It
was I.'

"Now if by 'I' is meant the average woman who wears the 'robe,' the 'ribbon,' the 'feather,' and possibly—though rarely—the 'wreath across my hair,' 'I' must protest distinctly against assuming a guilt which is none of mine. I have not shut my little sister in a factor, any more than I have ranged the meadowlands, 'free from sun to sun.'

WHAT I AM DOING.

"What I probably am doing is trying to persuade my sister to cook my dinner, and sweep my house, and help me to take care of my 'gold-heads,' who are not always so sleepy as I could desire. If my sister declines to do this at a wage equal to her factory earnings, and with board and lodging included, she is well within her rights, and I have no business, as is sometimes my habit, weakly to complain of her decision. If I made my household arrangements acceptable to her, she would come. As this is difficult or distasteful to me, she goes to a factory instead.

"The right of every man and woman to do the work he or she chooses to do, and can do, at what wages, and under what conditions he or she can command, is the fruit of centuries of struggle. It is now so well established that only the trade unions venture to deny it.

HER LONG DAY.

"In that vivid and sad study of New York factory life, published a dozen years ago, under the title of 'The Long Day,' a girl who is out of work, and who has lost her few possessions in a lodging-house fire, seeks counsel of a wealthy stranger who has befriended her.

" 'The lady looked at me for a moment out of fine clear eyes.

" '"You would not go into service, I suppose?" she asked slowly.

" '"I had never thought of such an alternative before, but I met it without a moment's hesitation. "No, I would not care to go into service," I replied; and, as I did so the lady's face showed mingled disappointment and disgust.

" '"That is too bad," she answered, "for, in that case, I'm afraid I can do nothing for you." And she went out of the room, leaving me, I must confess, not sorry for having thus bluntly decided against wearing the definite badge of servitude.'

"Here at least is a refreshingly plain statement of facts. The girl in question bore the servitude imposed upon her by the foremen of half a dozen factories; she slept for many months in quarters which no domestic servant would consent to occupy; she ate food which no servant would be asked to eat; she associated with young women whom no servant would accetp as equals and companions.

But, as she had voluntarily relinquished comfort, protection, and the grace of human relations between employer and employed, she accepted her chosen conditions, and tried successfully to better them along her chosen lines.

"The reader is made to understand that it was as unreasonable for the benevolent lady—who had visions of a trim and white-capped parlourmaid dancing before her eyes—to show 'disappointment and disgust' because her overtures were rejected, as it would have been to charge the same lady with robbing the girl of her 'day of maidenhood,' and her 'little souls unborn,' by shutting her up in a factory. If we will blow our minds clear of generous illusions, we shall understand that an emotional verdict has no validity when offered as a criterion of facts.

EXCESS OF SENTIMENT.

"The excess of sentiment, which is misleading in philanthropy and economics, grows acutely dangerous when it interferes with legislation, or with the ordinary rulings of morality.

"This growing contempt for paltry but not unuseful restrictions, this excess of sentiment, combined with paucity of humour and a melodramatic attitude toward crime, has had some discouraging results. It is ill putting the strong man, or the avenging angel, or the sinned-against woman above the law, which is a sacred trust for the preservation of life an dliberty. It is ill so to soften our hearts with a psychological interest in the law-breaker that no criminal is safe from popularity.

HUXLEY AND THE SERVANT.

" 'In my judgment,' wrote Huxley, 'a domestic servant, who is perhaps giving half her wages to support her old parents, is more worthy of help than half a dozen Magdalens.'

"If we are forced to choose between them—yes. But our respect for the servant's self-respecting life, with its decent restraints and its purely normal activities, need not necessarily harden our hearts against the women whom Mr. Huxley called Magdalens, nor against those whom we luridly designate as 'white slaves.' No work under heaven is more imperative than the rescue of young and innocent girls; no crime is more dastardly than the sale of their youth and innocence; no charity is greater than that which lifts the sinner from her sin. But the fact that we habitually apply the term 'white slave' to the wilful prostitute as well as to the entrapped child, shows that a powerful and popular sentiment is absolved from the shackles of accuracy.

"No one can fail to see that sentiment is the motor-power which drives us to intemperate words and actions, which weakens our judgment, and destroys our sense of proportion. The current phraseology, the current criticisms, the current enthusiasms of the day, all betray an excess of emotionalism.

## WORKMEN STUDENTS.

### LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

Working men are eagerly grasping facilities for courses of higher education afforded to them by the Universities in their scheme for the extension of University teaching, so ably conducted by a joint Committee of Trade Unionists and University Authorities. Last year over 3,000 students attended the lectures regularly, and 145 classes were conducted.

The scheme has been in existence in London for four years, says the "Daily Chronicle," growing from five classes in the first year to 16 in the second, 22 in the third, and 26 last year. Every University in the country participates, co-operating zealously with the object of raising the standard of knowledge and intelligence among the working classes.

A report of the work done during the last four years in London makes the interesting announcement that the working man's favourite subject is Economics.

"Of the 26 classes at work during the session 1912-13," it states, "13 were studying either Economic Theory or Economic History. Three classes were working at General History, four at Political Science, three at Literature, two at Sociology, and one at Biology."

There is little cause for wonder at this marked preference for economics, since the livelihood of the students is so deeply affected by industrial crises; "but it is gratifying to see," the report continues, "that after this natural desire is satisfied a widening of interest slowly and surely follows."

The 635 London students comprise clerks, printers, teachers, shop assistants, mechanics, dressmakers, housekeepers, dairy men, and commercial travellers. Nearly every form of industry is represented among them.

In order to make the work of material benefit the Joint Committee must obtain funds in order to avoid the present annual deficit, to pay tutors an adequate remuneration, to provide a really efficient travelling library, and to arrange advanced courses of lectures.

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## EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF MAHOMEDANISM.

### PROFESSOR MARGOLIOUTH'S HIBBERT LECTURES.

We are glad to find that a Hibbert Lecturer has thought it fitting to take as his subject the development of Mohammedanism, says the "Westminster Gazette." From the point of view of Comparative Religion, Mohammedanism cannot have the interest possessed by those other religious systems which have been dealt with in previous Lectures on the Hibbert foundation. It does not give us the same kind of light on the origin and growth of religious belief; and we are not likely to look to it for guidance in the solution of our own problems. We can afford to study it with a certain detachment of mind; possibly for this reason we ought to be able to do it all the more justice. It is scarcely necessary to point out the claims which it has on our attention. Its historical importance is immense; and we have only to recall the fact that Great Britain is the greatest Moslem power in the world, and that Mohammedanism is making rapid advance in various parts of Africa in the present day, in order to become alive to the need of forming a clear conception of the nature of the Mohammedan faith and of the part which it is destined to play in the progress of civilisation. We could have no safer or more illuminating guide in our study of such a subject than Professor Margoliouth. In this volume he gives us the results of investigations of which few students can have a first-hand knowledge. Most readers of the book will be content to take their place as humble learners. They will be little disposed to pass any criticism on what they read; they will think it more sensible to listen with delight to what the Lecturer has to say of the process whereby—to use his own words—the utterances thrown together in the Koran were worked into a fabric which has marvellously resisted the ravages of time.

ITS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The materials which Dr. Margoliouth has used for his Lectures are to a small extent unpublished MSS., but the main recently published works of early Islamic authors. And he pays a tribute of gratitude to those Mohammedan scholars in Egypt and India who, during the last few years, have put into our hands so many texts of the highest importance for the study of Arabian antiquity. It is only as the result of investigations made possible by the labours of such scholars that Dr. Margoliouth has been able to present us with his account of the early development of Mohammedanism. We are so accustomed to think of Mohammedanism as eminently the "religion of a book" that we hardly realise how far the Koran is from supplying us with the principles which in fact determined the historical development of the religion. Mohammedanism has attained to its great place as one of the most effective religious faiths of the world only as the result of a certain "supplementing of the Koran." One has only to remember the process by which the Koran was formed into a book to see the reasons why it could not by itself serve as a code, or even as a basis of legislation. Even in the authoritative form in which it was issued by Othman it could not supply all the needs of the community. The arrangement of its material was not such as to make it a convenient handbook of consultation in the endless difficulties of social life. It contains also many contradictions; and it is often not clear how far any particular maxim might have to be considered as abrogated by a latter revelation granted to the Prophet. It thus became clear in course of time that the community had to be supplied with something more than was contained in the fragments of the Prophet's teaching put together in the Koran. It needed direction in law, in ritual, in morals, in theology, even in history.

MAHOMEDAN JURISTS.

And it is these several supplements which the Koran received in response to the growing needs of the community which form the subject of these Lectures. In the legal supplement we find much that is analogous to the development of the Jewish oral law, and something, too, that reminds us of the history of Roman jurisprudence. It is plain that the Mohammedan jurists spared no pains in their endeavour to ascertain both the practice of the Prophet and that part of the Divine revelation granted to him the committing of which to writing he himself was supposed to have forbidden. It is interesting to read of the discussions which were carried on by these jurists in the law-schools of Medinah. Dr. Margoliouth sums up his estimate of the value of their work in the statement that two centuries had not elapsed from the Migration before the Moslems had a system based on principles which, if doubtfully wise, at any rate are as wise as those followed by the Jewish lawyers.

DEVELOPMENT OF ITS ETHICS.

What Dr. Margoliouth has to relate of the development of Mohammedan ethics and of the way in which its asceticism led to Pantheism does not admit of being put in a brief summary. But it is clear that the character of the Mohammedan faith and its effects on the world were due not solely to the Prophet's teaching as given in the Koran. They are largely the result of the supplements which this teaching received in the early centuries of Mohammedanism in various departments of thought and activity—in law, ethics, philosophy, history. The value of the present volume lies in its clear exposition of these supplements to the Koran. It is necessary to understand these supplements of a later age as well as the mind of the Founder if we are to form a true estimate of the system as a whole. With obvious qualifications, we may agree with the author's statement that in the development of a religion fiction has scarcely less importance than fact. And there is certainly no question about the justness of the words with which he concludes his book: "In order to understand the rise of Islam it is necessary to be acquainted with the historical Mohammed—the man of extreme caution and extreme intrepidity: . . . whom no opportunity escaped, no scruple deterred, and no emergency found unprepared. But for the continuance and development of the system probably the fictitious Mohammed was more significant: the legislation, the saint, the thaumaturge."

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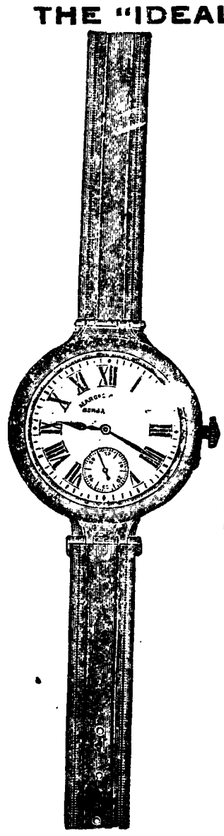
And prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.



What may be termed an open watch; it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the market.

Nickel .. Rs. 32-0
Silver .. ,, 37-8
14 ct. Gold ,, 130-0
18 ct. ,, ,, 180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH.

With Screw-cut movement. Obviates risk o dust or perspiration affecting movement.

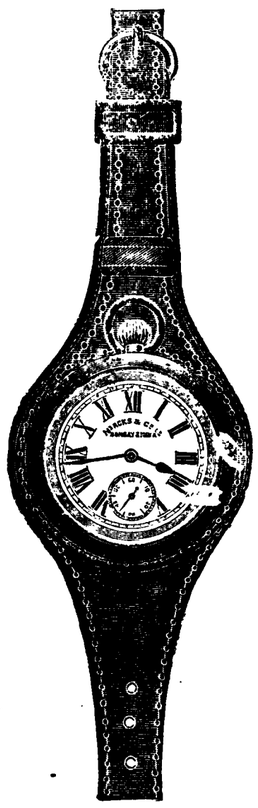
Silver .. Rs. 40-0
18 ct. Gold. ,, 125-0

ELGIN AND WALTHAM.

American lever Wrist Watches

Silveroid .. Rs. 40-0
Silver .. ,, 47-8
Rolled Gold ,, 60-0

THE "MILITARY" MODEL.



Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness. It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather down in shape. This form of strap prevents direct contact with the skin, is more impervious to damp, dust and perspiration and which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

Nickel .. Rs. 32-0
Silver .. .. ,, 37-8
14 ct. Gold .. ,, 130-0
18 ct. ,, ,, 180-0

If price is a consideration we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the

IDEAL & MILITARY Model forms

Nickel Rs. 25 net.

**MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,** BOMBAY & POONA.
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

**HALF A PEG**
OF
**TREACHER'S**
**SPECIAL LIQUEUR**
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**A SPLIT SODA.**
*WILL SATISFY THE TASTE OF MOST.*

It is an exceptionally good blend of the best Highland Whiskies and compares favourably with any of the high-priced advertised brands.

As a Peg Whisky it is distinctly first class, being characterised by those qualities that make it a very suitable drink for every day use. To get the real flavour, it should be taken *without ice* in the first instance, as the latter always, necessarily, detracts from the flavour of the better class Whiskies while it masks the faults of the cheaper types, and consequently, renders it impossible to make a true comparison.

We ask you not to be prejudiced by bias in favour of a brand because it is advertised by a eminent house; but to buy a bottle of Special Liqueur and test it against any brand you are now using.

Rs. **36** per dozen.

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THE JOYS OF A GOOD CIGAR

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*FREE-DRAWING AND COOL-SMOKING.*

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**THE "BAHADUR" FACTORY,**

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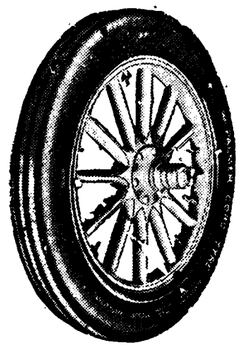

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This is never the case with the rider of the

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Printed and published by A. P. BRAWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.